

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

IRRIGATION
AND
DRY FARMING
HORSE, CATTLE
AND
SHEEP RANCHING
COAL - MINING.



RAILWAY
CENTRE
HOME
OF THE
SUGAR BEET,
ALFALFA,
FRUITS.

LETHBRIDGE, SOUTH-ALBERTA.

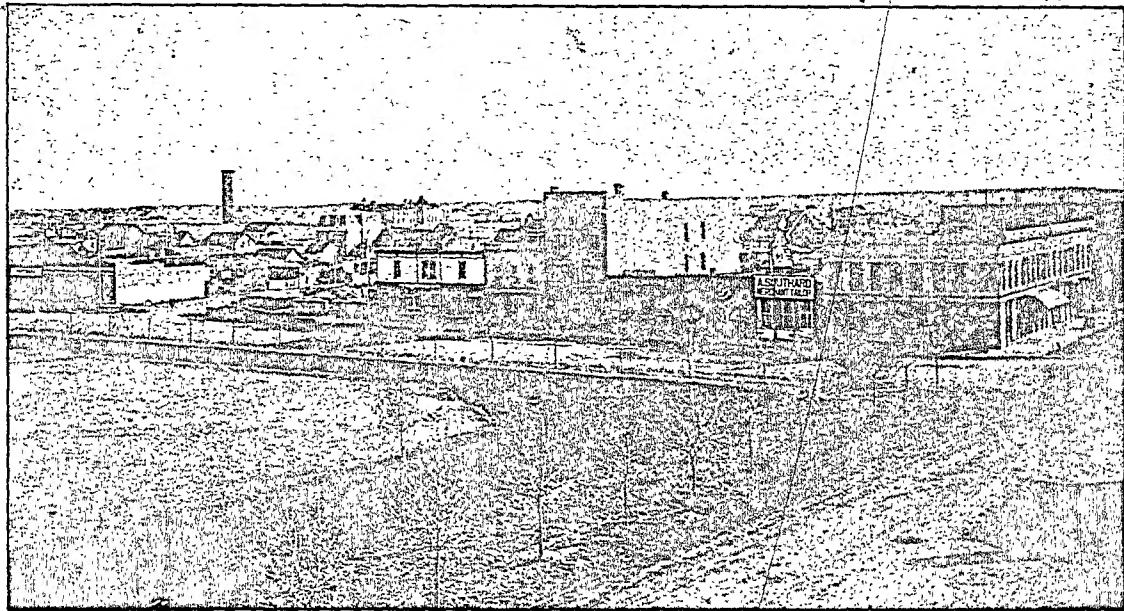
THE COLORADO OF CANADA
CENTRE OF THE CHINOOK BELT.

SOUVENIR NUMBER
ISSUED BY

THE LETHBRIDGE NEWS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

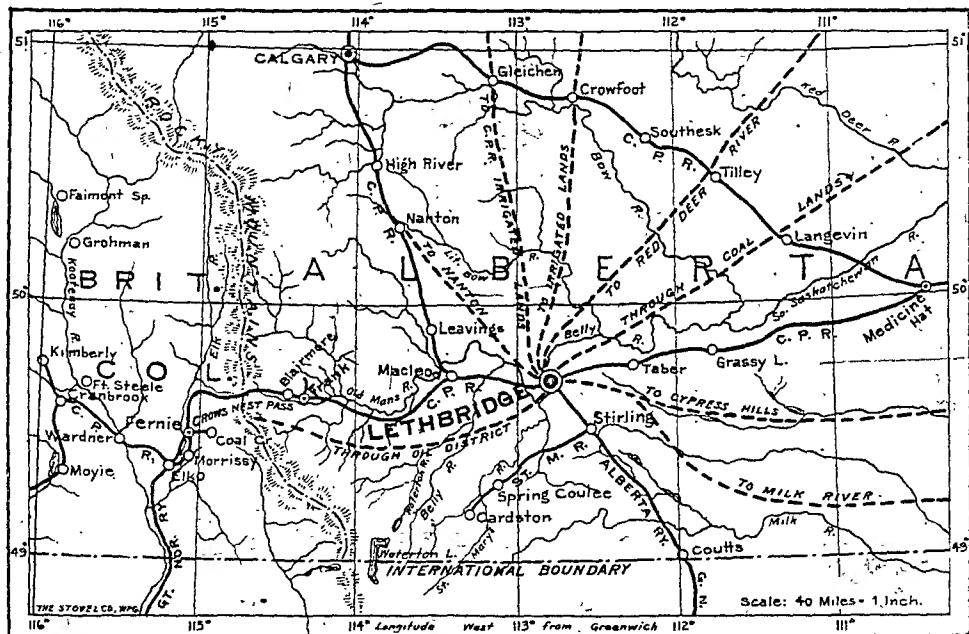
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OF ALBERTA

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Redpath Street, Lethbridge, showing corner of Public Square.

142709



— Railroads completed. - - - Proposed Lines.

Public and Social Institutions.

Royal N. W. Mounted Police.

"K" division, of this highly esteemed force, has its headquarters at Lethbridge, the commanding officer being Sept. J. V. Begin. A large proportion of the men are scattered along the boundary line. Outposts of "K" division being established at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, Wild Horse, Kennedy's Crossing, Milk River Ridge, Magrath, Grassy Lake, Little Bow.

Immigration Hall.

Lethbridge being the terminal point of a line of railway connecting with Great Falls, Montana—a route over which there is considerable immigration traffic from the Western States—a well built and appointed immigration hall has been placed here by the Federal Government, and is in charge of A. E. Humphries. C. Mair, government immigration agent, also has an office in the hall.

The Dominion Lands Office

Is located in the public building opposite the new depot. The whole of the transactions in connection with the public estate in Southern Alberta pass through this office, although there are sub-offices at various points for the facilitation of business. J. W. Martin is in charge of the office, the assisting staff comprising four persons.

Customs Port.

A full port of entry has for a considerable number of years been established in Lethbridge, and the office is also located in the public building. The presiding official is J. Kenny, who is assisted in the discharge of the duties of the office by Major Burnett and S. McCaig.

Court House.

Convenient accommodation for the administration of justice is provided on the second floor of the public building, sittings of the Supreme Court being held three times in each year.

The Galt Hospital

Is an institution of more than local repute, patients coming from long distances in order to place themselves in the hands of the exceptionally able medical staff. Although not the largest, this hospital is the best equipped of any in the Northwest.

The Chinook Club.

This institution for social intercourse and recreation has been most successful since its organization. The new club house cost \$10,000 and the membership roll contains about seventy names.

Agricultural Society.

The Lethbridge and District Agricultural Society is numbered amongst the most progressive and successful of similar organizations in the West. Its extensive grounds on the south boundary of the town are well furnished with all necessary buildings etc., and its annual fair and sports, held in August, is an event that draws a big crowd from all quarters. The Society also takes a lively interest in institute work.

Poultrymen's Club.

Poultry fanciers are quite numerous in town and district and many fine strains of birds are reared. A poultry show held about February, is a popular feature and has been very successful.

Curling Club.

Admirers of the "roarin" game are numerous in Lethbridge, and although the Chinook winds often cause sore disappointment on account of "soft ice," the curlers are an enthusiastic bunch of sports, and their rink affords excellent opportunity for recreation and exercise during the winter months.

Reading Room and Library.

A small sum contributed monthly by every employee of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., is devoted to the maintenance of this institution, the benefits of which may also be enjoyed by other citizens on payment of a small monthly fee. The accommodation comprises reading room, student's room, gymnasium and library.

Young Men's Club.

This very laudable undertaking is of recent formation, but is becoming very popular. Its quarters are in the basement of the new Methodist church, and a gymnasium, games, &c., afford recreation to a large number of young men.

Fire Brigade.

It is doubtful if any town of similar size can boast of superior fire protection to that enjoyed by Lethbridge. In addition to a large number of hydrants, with water under high pressure, there are numerous large tanks, which are constantly kept filled, as a resource in case of accident or emergency. A regular organized brigade is maintained by the town, and the fire fighting equipment of steam and chemical engines, hose reels, hook and ladder, etc., are kept in excellent trim, while horses are stabled on the fire hall premises.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

Secret Societies.

These organizations are well represented in the community and have large memberships. At present meetings are held in a hall over the Concert hall and in the Tabernacle basement, but lots are secured and plans prepared for a fine hall to be erected for a meeting place. Societies in active work are: A.F. & A.M., I.C.O.F., A.O.F., C.O.F., A.O.U.W., K. of P., F.O.E., L.O.L., I.O.F.

Concert Hall.

Lethbridge being one of the largest centres in the West, is visited by most of the theatrical troupes and other entertainers passing through the country, and altogether with local productions, there is no lack of entertainment along dramatic and musical lines. Oliver's Hall affords a conveniently located and fairly commodious meeting place for such. Dances, meetings, &c., are also held in the hall.

Roman Catholic Convent.

In connection with St. Patrick's church is St. Aloysius' Convent and Separate School, under the direction of a Mother Superior and several sisters. A number of boarders from outside points are accommodated, and there is a large attendance of town pupils.

Public Schools.

In addition to a large central school, a fine new brick school house has just been completed in North Ward. A high school is also maintained. The teaching staffs comprise eight persons, the majority of whom hold first-class certificates or university degrees.

The Religious Needs.

Of the community are well provided for, there being churches of the following religious bodies: Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Greek Orthodox. The Salvation Army also has a barracks and holds nightly services. In connection with the churches are various Guilds and Societies, which afford a sphere of activity for ladies, whose labors are of the utmost value alike to the churches with whom they are connected and the community in general.

Town Band.

The town council has provided a good selection of brass instruments, and during the summer months outdoor selections are an enjoyable feature.

Gun Club.

The Alberta Gun Club is the oldest institution in Lethbridge, and has the distinction of being the first club of the kind formed in the original Territory of Alberta. Its grounds are conveniently situated and the equipment in every respect up-to-date. Shooting matches are held weekly from May until opening of shooting season in August. The club has a strong membership.

The Empire Club.

Bids fair to become a very popular institution. Although open to the public but a short time, the membership is attaining goodly proportions, the fees being very moderate and within reach of the great bulk of the population. The Club house is located just south of the Chinook club. The accommodation comprises reading, billiard and card rooms. Refreshments also are provided.

Athletic Games.

From its earliest days Lethbridge has always had a high reputation as a centre of clean sport, and in the summer months there is no lack of outdoor recreation, the large public square in the heart of the town being a decided encouragement to a lively interest in all forms of sport. Lacrosse, Baseball, Football, Cricket and Basket ball are popular games, and the several clubs include many excellent players.

Hotels.

The people of Lethbridge have substantial grounds for pride in the excellent hotel accommodation of their town. Not only is the accommodation on a very extensive scale, but in every respect—furnishing, cuisine and service—it is strictly first-class. This fact is fully recognized by the large number of travelling men, who are constantly doing business in the West, endeavoring to make their engagements to permit of Sunday being spent in this town.

Choral Club.

The Lethbridge Choral Club, organized in 1904 for the study of the better class of music and development of chorus singing, is an entirely amateur organization. The first effort of the Club was "The Ancient Mariner" cantata by Coleridge & Patteson. This was rendered with a high degree of excellence by 30 voices, comprising the best musical talent in town, the parts being well balanced and harmony well sustained. The work for this season is under consideration. Organizer and director, Mr. E. A. Cunningham. Accompanist, Mrs. Neale.

Industrial Lethbridge.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.,

Successor to The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, has its headquarters at Lethbridge. The coal mine of the Company is situated on the northern boundary of the town, and is the most extensive in Alberta, giving employment to hundreds of men throughout the year.

The Company owns and operates two lines of railway, with terminus in Lethbridge. One line running south to Virden Junction in Montana, where connection is made with the Great Northern; the other branching off at Stirling and running westward to Cardston. The shops, yards, &c., of the Company, also give employment to a considerable number of men.

The Company's irrigation system is the most extensive on the continent of America, several thousands of acres of the most fertile land being susceptible of irrigation under its ditches.

The management of railway, mining and irrigation departments necessitates a considerable office staff, who are located in commodious quarters in the fine general office building of the Company.

The Lethbridge Ironworks Co., Ltd.

Is an industrial undertaking of much promise—plant, premises and staff, having, during the past few years, shown great expansion. Lethbridge being the centre of a considerable number of mining concerns, the advantage of such a central establishment as this, is greatly appreciated, and draws custom from all directions.

Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd.

Brews an article which is constantly increasing in favor amongst the people of Southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia, and which seems destined—like the famous Milwaukee product—to make Lethbridge famous. This is another purely local company, and the rapid expansion of premises, plant and out-put, gives promise of still greater strides in the future in keeping pace with the rapid urban and rural growth. The malting department affords a cash market for barley grown in the district, which is peculiarly adapted for the purpose. A large business is also done in soft drinks and aerated waters.

The Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd.

Exhibits a record of unbroken prosperity and growth that attests the excellence and progressiveness of its management, while, also, at the same time giving an indication of the growth of the town of Lethbridge. The present plant is one of the most complete in the West, everything being duplicated in case of breakdown, and allowing for considerably increased demands on the part of consumers. A feature of special interest to consumers of power is the recent establishment of a day power service. In this respect, Lethbridge occupies an unique position in Canada, there being no other town of similar population, that has yet been able to secure a day service.

The Brick Industry.

For many years brick-making has been prosecuted on a small scale in Lethbridge, the quality of the article turned out being of a superior grade. Three years ago the Steam Brick & Terra Cotta Co. Ltd. was organized, and has proven an exceptionally profitable undertaking. The Company's plant, with a capacity of 20,000 bricks per day has been run to its full extent, giving employment to a considerable force of men during the working season, the product finding a ready market at home and in surrounding towns and settlements. This year it is proposed to manufacture pressed brick as well as the ordinary article, and the prospects of this industry are very bright.

Planing Mill.

This undertaking is yet in its infancy in respect to the staff of employees, but the plant comprises machinery for turning out all kinds of work, and its establishment here is proving of great value to the building trades and others. The plant is located in a substantial brick building, and is owned by W. Oliver.

Cigar Factory.

Although only started within the past year, this business is making satisfactory progress. The article turned out is of good quality, finds ready customers, and prospects are that steady growth will ensue.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

Coal Mining.

In addition to the extensive mining operations of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, there are several mines in the immediate neighborhood that have been worked by private parties for many years, two of the oldest being The Pioneer Mine owned by Jas. Ashcroft, and the Barnes Mine owned by Wm. Barnes. The Bulwell Coal and Iron Mines Co. is also doing development work on a large scale, this mine being on the opposite side of the river to Barnes' Mine. The coal from these mines is excellent for steam or domestic purposes and finds a ready market.

The Building and Allied Trades

Are well represented in Lethbridge, and give employment to a large number of men, the Trades and Labor Union being a strong organization.

Grain Elevator.

As the result of continued increase in the production of wheat in the contiguous country, the first elevator was built here by the Columbia Flouring Mills Co. in 1903, the grain being shipped to the Company's mills in British Columbia. The capacity of the elevator is 20,000 bushels, and about 35,000 bushels have been taken in this season.

Cement Block Factory.

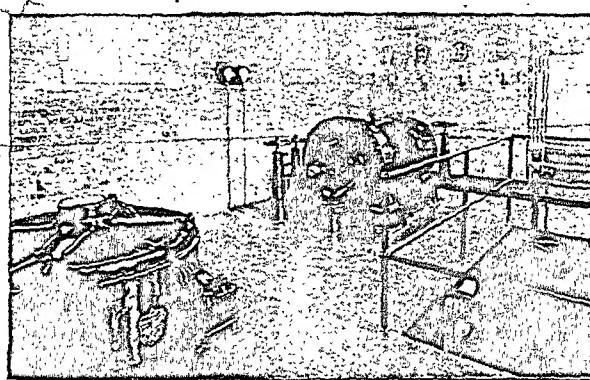
Cement building blocks are growing in public favor as a building material, and last year their manufacture was begun here by a small company. Mr. R. Nimmons is now owner of the plant, and with growing popularity of the product, should find its operation profitable.

Steam Laundry.

This is a new undertaking, the premises—of brick—being near completion. The plant will be of the latest improved description, and with competent supervision should become another profitable investment for the promoters and a boon to the public generally.

Stock Yards.

The stock industry being that upon which, in the past, the prosperity of Southern Alberta was to a very great extent dependent, and Lethbridge being the centre of a particularly fine ranching district, extensive stock yards have been built at Lethbridge, and large shipments of fat cattle from the ranges are made from this point. Horses and sheep in a minor degree.



Interior of Pump House

Commercial Lethbridge.

Wholesale & Commission Co.:

The N. W. Jobbing & Commission Co.—F. Colpman, Manager.

Implement Agencies:

N. W. Jobbing & Commission Co.,
Adams Lumber Co.
G. L. Vrooman.
Western Warehouse & Transfer Co.

Hotels:

The Hotel Lethbridge—W. Henderson, Proprietor.
The Balmoral Hotel—W. Henderson, Proprietor.
The Hotel Coaldale—F. W. Downer—Proprietor.
The Hotel Dallas—C. J. Dokstora & Co., Proprietors.
The Hotel Arlington—F. Rooney, Proprietor.
The Hotel Windsor—H. E. Miebach, Proprietor.

Banks:

Bank of Montreal.
Union Bank of Canada.
Bank of Commerce.

Wholesale Liquors:

Hudson's Bay Company.
George Houk.
M. E. Roy.

Law Firms:

Conybear & Ives.
L. M. Johnstone.
Simmons & Bennett.

Doctors:

Mewburn & Galbraith.
L. Geo. DeVeber.
C. C. Cragg.
P. W. Tuiller.

Dentists:

McClure & Stewart.

Business College:

The Grand Trunk Business College—G. W. Morton, Principal.

Architects:

J. A. Macdonald.

Real Estate:

C. B. Bowman.
A. M. McQueen.
C. R. Daniels.
H. Macbeth.
Barnes & Co.

Grain Merchants:

The Columbia Flouring Mills Co.
Geo. Rogers.
N. W. Jobbing & Com. Co.
(Several Merchants also buy and sell Grain.)

Lumber Merchants:

Adams Lumber Co.
Geo. Rogers.
J. McNicol.

General Merchants:

Hudson's Bay Co.—E. W. Rylands, Manager.
The Bentley Co.—M. Barford, Manager.
A. Macdonald—M. Young, Manager.
E. J. Hill & Co.
Lethbridge Co-operative Association—H. T. Cherry, Manager.

Fruit & Confectionery:

J. W. Keen & Co.
Mrs. Callahan.

Hardware Stores:

C. W. Gray.
G. L. Vrooman.
Brodie & Stafford.

Jewellers:

R. A. Wright.
W. C. Liphardt.
W. J. Armstrong.

Plumbers & Tinsmiths:

C. W. Gray.
G. L. Vrooman.
Hick & Wakely.
R. Green.

Groceries and Crockery:

Sherlock, Friedman & Co.

Furniture:

E. J. Hill & Co.
Brodie & Stafford.

Gunsmiths & Taxidermists:

H. Case & Co.

Drug Stores:

J. D. Higinbotham & Co.
J. J. Johnston.

Dry Goods:

G. H. Johnston.

Boots & Shoes:

W. T. Henson.

Millinery:

Misses McLeay.
Miss Scott.

Merchant Tailors and Gents Furnishings:

A. Southard.
The 2 Macs.

Harness Makers:

Horner & Hutchinson.
A. Easton & Co.

Book & Fancy Store:

R. Sage.

Musical Instruments:

R. Sage.
D. Virtue.

Barbers:

Ott & Bulloch.
Wallace & Hoselton.
M. Priest.

Restaurants:

J. Hart.
Joe Fong.
Quong Sung.

Butchers:

Piche & Miron.
P. Burns & Co.

Bakeries:

Reed & Co.
The Model Bakery.

Merchant Tailors:

Hutton & Dixon.

Wholesale Stationery:

F. Ford.

Photographers:

R. Crabb.
Hammond Bros.

Pool Rooms:

Ott & Bullock.
Wallace & Hoselton.

Livery Barns:

W. D. Whitney.

J. B. Shively.

Blacksmiths:

Keys & Storey.
Playle & Grayson.
C. P. Fowler.

Upholsterers & Undertakers:

B. C. Moore.

Draying Companies:

Western Warehouse & Transfer Co.
Morris & Hendricks.

Dairymen:

B. Reed.
McKnight Bros.
W. Whitney.

Laundries:

Steam Laundry.
Several Chinese Laundries.

Newspapers & Printing:

The Lethbridge News.
The Lethbridge Herald.

The Hudson's Bay Co.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Fifteen years ago the Company succeeded the I. G. BAKER COMPANY,

the Pioneer Store in Lethbridge,
have been doing an ever



bridge, and since that time
increasing General Business.

Headquarters for Ranchers and Family Supplies.

High Class Goods at Lowest Prices.

The Hudson's Bay Company Stores.

The Progress of Lethbridge.

[N the three western Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the year 1905 will go on record generally as the most prosperous in a series of prosperous years, the continued large immigration and abundant harvest, having set in circulation among the people many millions of dollars ahead of any previous season—a reflex of which is shown in the very large increase in bank clearings in Winnipeg. As might naturally be expected in so large a territory, every part has not equally participated in the prosperity, those parts most thickly populated and advanced in development of agricultural resources claiming the lion's share of inflowing currency in exchange for millions of bushels of golden wheat. At the present time, as, indeed, since its inception, the prosperity of Lethbridge is dependent upon its mining enterprises and ranching interests to a greater extent than upon any other source, and it is gratifying to know that Lethbridge with its diversified interests experienced in 1905 a year of prosperity in no way behind the high record established during the previous few years, and 1906 augurs well to eclipse anything so far attained.

For the benefit of many readers who are doubtless unfamiliar with the past history of Lethbridge, a few of the salient points in its development are here given:

The city of Lethbridge owes its existence to the enterprise of "The Northwest Coal and Navigation Company," the capital of which was largely subscribed in England, and at the head of which was Sir A. T. Galt, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," and a firm believer in the great future of the then little-known Northwest.

Mr. W. Stafford Sr., was the first mine manager of the Company, and work was commenced in 1882 on the out-cropping coal seams on the river bottom west of the present townsite. The primary object was to provide fuel for the great transcontinental railway—the C.P.R.—then in course of construction. To convey the coal to the railway at Medicine Hat, a fleet of barges was built, but after a season's experience of the difficulties of navigation of the Belly river, were discarded, and a narrow-gauge railroad, familiarly known as "the turkey trail," built to Dunmore Junction, where connection was made with the C.P.R. This line was built in the summer of 1885. It is

with this year that the history of Lethbridge proper begins, the coal camp on the bottom having been known as "Coalbanks." In the summer of that year "Harry" Bentley, J. D. Higinbotham, the I. G. Baker Co., and others, opened up business in tents or shacks, where now stand large substantial stores on our streets, and the first hotel "The Lethbridge House," was put up by "Billy" Henderson.

With the increase of out-put from the mines, the Company were compelled to look for other markets for their product than the C.P.R. and the limited home market, and another narrow-gauge line was built to Great Falls, Montana, the excellence of the coal securing for it a ready market. This line was completed in 1899, when Lethbridge experienced its first and only boom. For several years following this, the town made little or no progress, suffering to some extent from the depression which lay like a pall over the entire world.

The Dunmore line was bought by the C.P.R. and converted to standard gauge, and with the building of the Crow's Nest line and the commencement of the large irrigation project by the Alberta Railway & Coal Co. (successor to the Northwest Coal & Navigation Co.) Lethbridge entered upon an era of steady progress and development, the equal of which can be shown by few towns or cities in the West. Building operations which had languished for several years began to show considerable energy; fine substantial business blocks and handsome residences began to be erected; local industries were started and have prospered; expensive municipal improvements and undertakings were successfully accomplished, the population of the town continued to increase; fine new schools, churches and banks were built; the line to Great Falls was converted to standard gauge, the Great Northern making connection with the Canadian line at Virden Junction; and a branch line was built from Stirling westward through the irrigated country. The mining industry continued to develop, and with improved methods of working, the daily output during the busy season has amounted to 1000 tons of clean coal.

During the past three years the building record has shown an expenditure of over \$200,000 each year, and the assessment now totals \$2,000,000, while the rate of taxation, about 17 mills on the dollar, is amongst the lowest in the West.

The Leading Hotels of the Western Provinces.

The Hotel Lethbridge, Lethbridge, - Alta.

Unexcelled for its Cuisine and Comfort.

Strictly First Class.

Steam Heated Throughout.

Sample Rooms in Connection.

Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

William Henderson, - Proprietor.

The Hotel Balmoral, Lethbridge, - Alta.

The travelling public will find this Hotel first class, and guests are assured of the very best hospitality.

Steam Heat, Cuisine and Service unexcelled.

Sample Rooms.

Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

William Henderson, - Proprietor.

The Hotel Coaldale, Lethbridge, - Alta.

The only European Plan Hotel in the City.

Headquarters for Land Seekers.

First Class Cafe in Connection.

Rates 50c to \$1.00 per day for Room.

Henderson & Downer, - Proprietors.

The Hotel Cypress, Maple Creek, - Sask.

One of the finest Hotels in the Provinces.

Caters to Commercial, Ranching and Farming Trade.
Maps of the District and all information furnished to
intending settlers. Steam Heated, and all
Modern Improvements.

Fred W. Downer, - Proprietor.

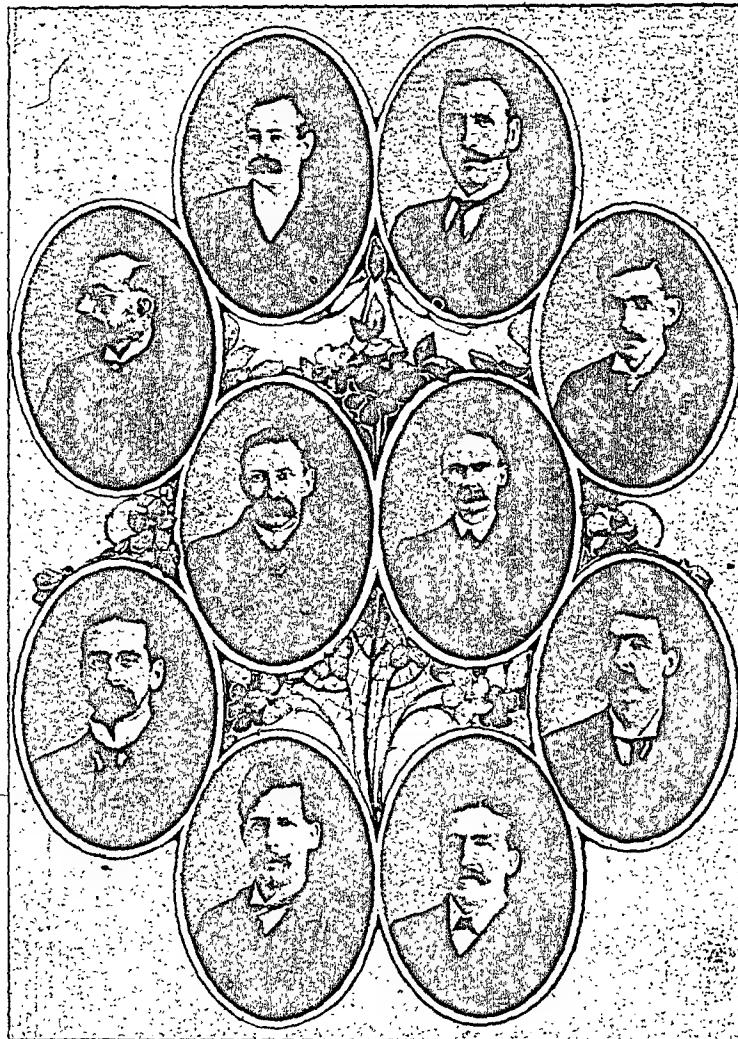
The population is about 3,500, and steadily increasing. The city transportation facilities, local services and accommodations are very complete. It has direct connection by its local line with the Great Northern at Virden Junction, Montana, is headquarters of The St. Mary's River Railway, which runs through the irrigated lands to Cardston; is the most important point on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. and during 1906 will be made a divisional point with terminal facilities. It has a daily mail service east, west, and south; first-class telephone, telegraph and electric light services. Its fire fighting equipment is excellent, and its educational facilities unsurpassed. Its streets are well lighted and graded. Sidewalks have been liberally provided throughout the town, wide granolithic walks now replacing wooden ones on main business streets. Tree planting on its streets is being prosecuted with vigor, and the completion of a comprehensive system of waterworks and sewers places the city in the van of progress in relation to its domestic conveniences.

As a distributive and business centre, the pre-eminent position which Lethbridge has occupied in the past, becomes more and more assured for the future, as the result of continued increase in railway facilities and settlement of surrounding country. The active development of the rich coal and other mineral deposits of Southern Alberta and British Columbia that is now in progress are additional guarantees for the future stability and expansion of business.

The mild climate, moderate elevation, fine water supply and sanitary system, make Lethbridge a very desirable place of residence. Its many public conveniences, low rate of taxation, the generous planting of shade trees on streets and private premises, together with the opportunities offered for social enjoyment, are unexcelled by any place of similar size in the West. The effects of irrigation in promoting the growth of trees in the surrounding country is already becoming apparent, and beautiful rural scenery will lend an additional charm to an already attractive city.



Rural Scene : Ashcroft's Bottom.



Town Council and Officials, 1905.

Councillors : C. H. Harding, J. Ashcroft, W. Oliver, R. C. McClure.
Mayor F. H. Newburn. Councillor G. Rogers.
Sec.-Treas., C. B. Bowman. Solicitor, C. F. P. Conybeare. Auditor, R. Sago. Councillor, E. Adams.

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exclusive dealer in such goods. Eastern De-
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mark, and we attain it all the time.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of every description, from Pianos
to Jew's Harps.

PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

ROBERT SAGE.

Educational Facilities.

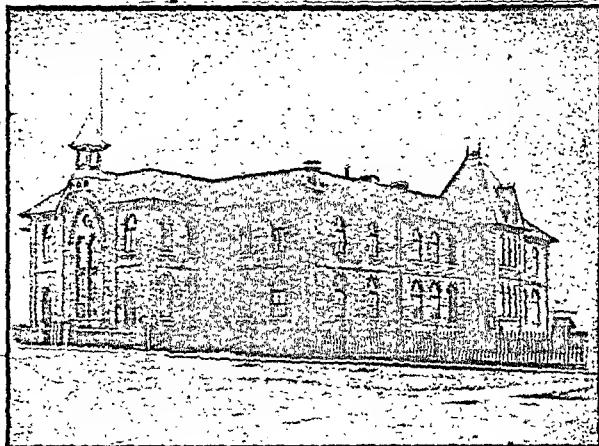
THE newcomer in Western Canada never fails to be struck with the important place given to education and educational institutions. The schools are invariably among the most important public buildings of the different centres. Lethbridge is no exception. Indeed our school buildings, equipment and staff are among the very best in the Province.

The Central School is a ten-roomed, brick building of massive appearance. It is heated by steam, has drinking fountains in all the halls and is fitted with the most modern lavatory arrangements.

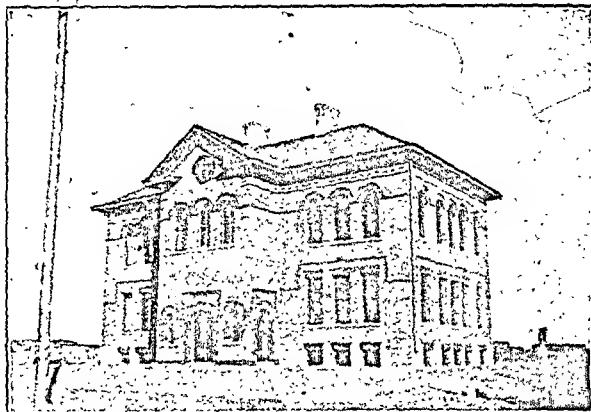
The Westminster School, which has just been completed, contains four rooms and furnishes accommodation for the children of the north part of the town. It is of brick, artistic in appearance, and in heating, ventilation and lighting it is difficult to see how it could be improved. Both the schools are seated throughout with patent adjustable single desks.

Lethbridge has been particularly fortunate in its School Board. Some of our most prominent citizens have been members, and it is to their far-sighted and progressive policy that we owe much of the efficiency of our schools. M. Barford, who resigned his seat at the New Year, has been for eight years a member of the Board, being chairman for the past three. A skilful financier, he has seen that value was received for all expenditures, and provision made for future need. J. H. Fleetwood, the present chairman, has served several years on the Board, always taking a deep personal interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the schools, he believes that the best is none too good for Lethbridge children. The other members of the Board are Dr. Galbraith, R. Nimmons, V. W. Dooley and G. H. Johnston.

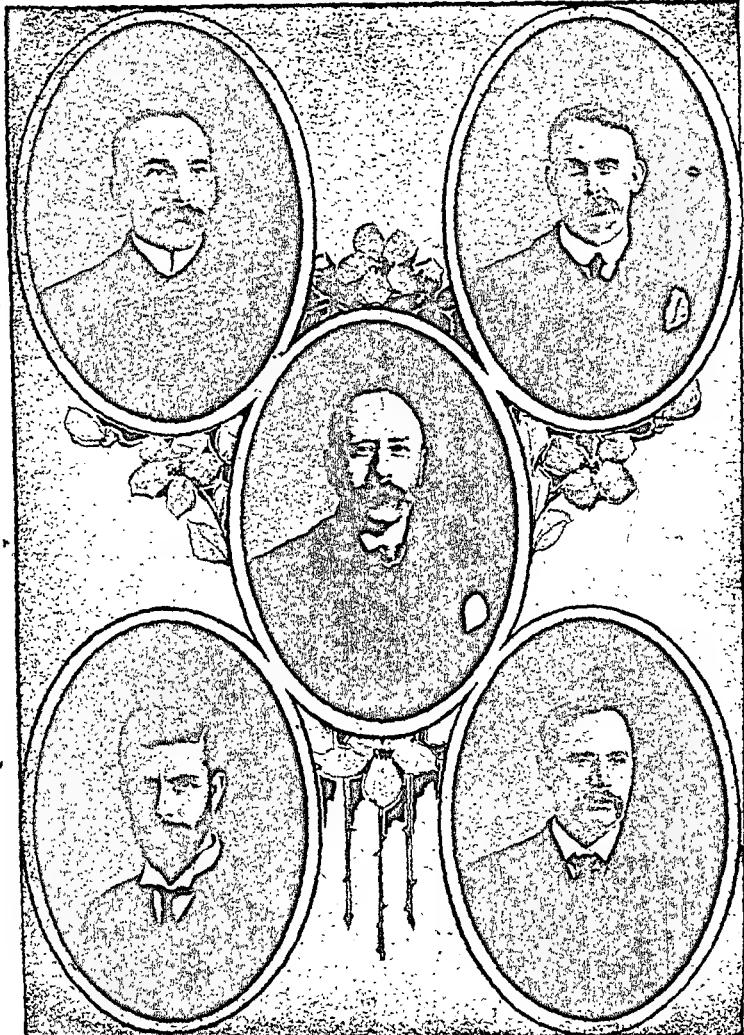
The public school department is very efficient. Seldom is the number of pupils in any class allowed to exceed forty. As a result, pupils receive careful individual supervision and assistance. No part of the course is slighted, for it is recognized that in this busy West a great majority of the children will leave school before completing the full course; and the efficiency of our future citizens depends largely upon the efficiency of their present public school training. The work in all grades is done by experienced and successful teachers, while all classes above Standard III are taught by men.



Central School, Lethbridge.



Ward School, Lethbridge.



Lethbridge School Trustees, 1905.

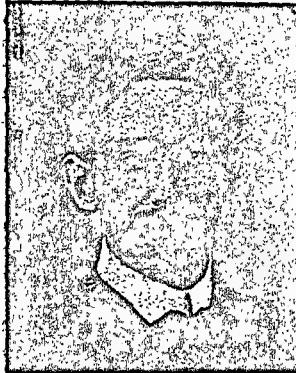
W. S. Galbraith.
V. W. Dooley.

M. Barford (chairman)

J. H. Fleetwood.
R. Nimmagon

The High School department has a nice equipment of apparatus for the teaching of physics, chemistry and the other sciences. The courses are broad and well-adapted to the needs of young people preparing for any of the walks of life. The courses in English, arithmetic and book keeping fit the student for business; those in geometry, algebra and science open up the way for the young man who wishes to take up mechanics or engineering; all tend to make broad-minded citizens. Pupils are prepared for first, second and third class certificates with great success. Candidates for First Class certificates have been always successful, in spite of the fact that they have never been more than eighteen years of age. In addition, students are prepared for junior and senior University Matriculation. No fees are charged in any of the classes, indeed it is doubtful if there is another town in Canada where such advanced educational advantages are offered free of cost.

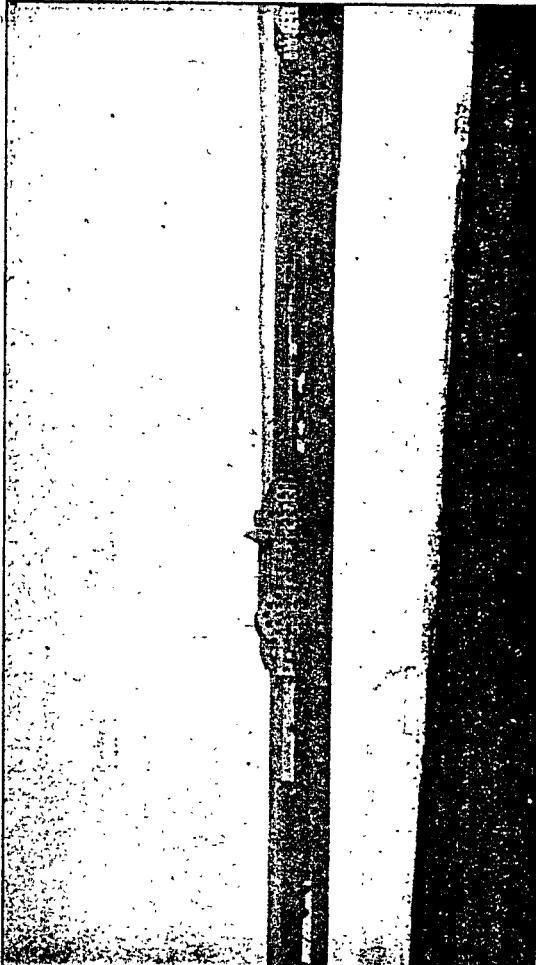
The work in the High School Department is in charge of the Principal and the Assistant-Principal, both trained teachers of high attainments and wide experience in all branches of school work.



W. A. Hamilton (Principal)

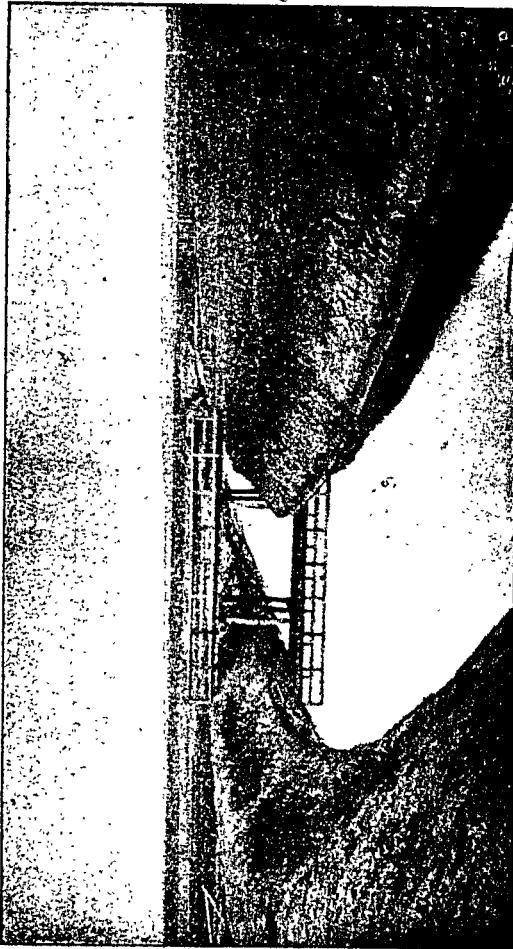


J. Morgan, B.A. (Asst. Principal)

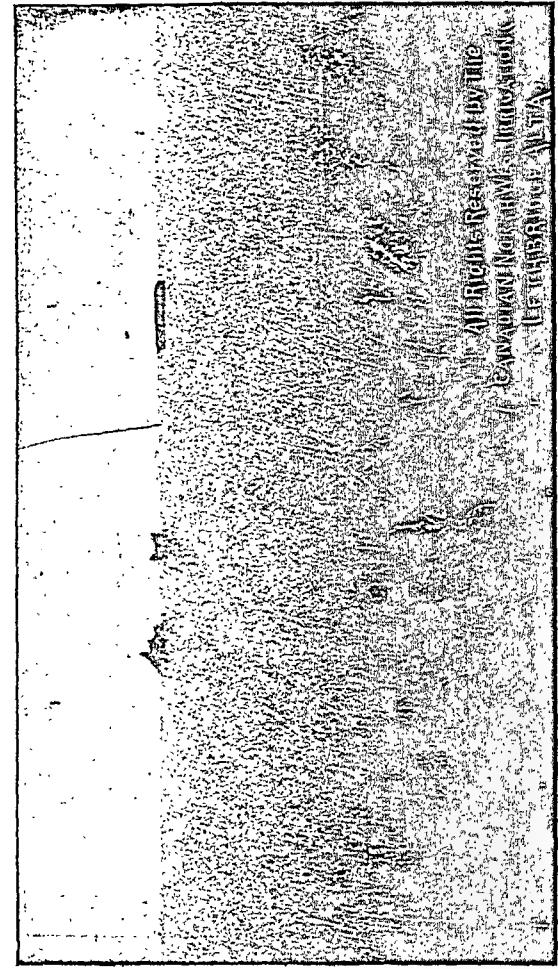


Raymond Sugar Factory.

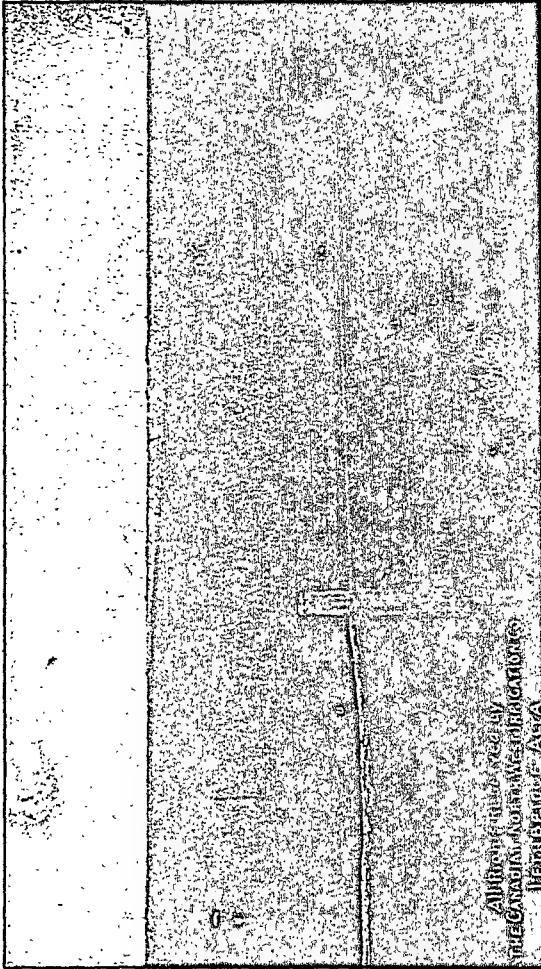
The output of this factory in 1905 totalled 4,629,000 pounds of refined sugar. The yield of sugar per ton of beets was 256 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; a very high average.



Bridge over Irrigation Canal at Pot Hole.



Out Field, Lethbridge District.



Wheat Field, Lethbridge District.

Waterworks & Sewers.

LETHBRIDGE'S system of waterworks and sewers, that has now been in operation for one year, is an undertaking of which the people of the city may justly feel proud, having been most successfully and quickly carried to completion, and in operation proven to be very satisfactory both from the standpoints of efficiency and economy. Great credit is due to the Councils of 1905 and 1904 for the business-like methods with which this large undertaking was managed, and especially to Councillor Freeman, upon whom, as chairman of Waterworks committee, devolved the great bulk of the work, and to Mayor Oliver, who was indefatigable in his labors and keen supervision in the interests of the town.

The sewers and watermains were practically completed by the close of November, 1904, but it was not until early in 1905 that water was turned into the mains for public use, since which time there has been but one period of a few hours duration, when water was not available.

At present there are in operation about eight miles of watermain and five miles of sewer, with over 400 water and 120 sewer connections, the total cost of which, with pumping plant, etc., has been approximately \$170,000. A frontage tax of 5c. per foot per year is charged against all property, whether occupied or unimproved, in front of which watermains are laid. Sewers come under the denomination of local improvements, and the cost of construction to property owners is spread over a term of thirty years. Fifty-three hydrants, in addition to reservoir tanks, steam and chemical fire engines and complete equipment of other fire fighting apparatus, place the city in a position of security enjoyed by few others in the West.

An apparently unlimited supply of excellent water was obtained by the construction of 525 feet of timbered infiltration galleries augmented by extensions of 380 feet of 15 inch tile pipe, with open joints, laid in gravel below the level of the river at low water.

The water is pumped from a well on the river bottom into a large stand-pipe in the centre of the town, from whence it distributes itself by gravitation. The power employed in pumping is electricity, a contract for five years having been made with the Lethbridge Electric Company for this service. Every

possible precaution has been taken by the Company to eliminate risk of interruption of service so far as power is concerned, and the pumping machinery is also in duplicate, each of the two units having a capacity of one million gallons in twenty-four hours.

In addition to water supplied for business and domestic purposes in town, a contract has been made with the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company for a large quantity of water necessary to the conduct of their mining and railway enterprises. About 150,000 gallons per day are now being taken, the extra revenue from which will contribute to making the scheme a financial success, without undue burden on small users of water. It is expected that during 1906 a contract will also be made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who intend making Lethbridge a divisional point with terminal facilities.

The water rates are fixed on a very moderate scale, a common house tap costing only \$20 per year, with 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment, and a tap for lawn sprinkling and flowers \$4 for the season. Rates for other purposes are equally moderate.

With the large margin of supply over requirements, the Council is prepared to make very low rates for manufacturers or other concerns requiring a considerable quantity of water.

THE PUMPING MACHINERY.

THE Pump House is situated about a mile and a quarter from the town, on the river bottom and is about 280 feet below the level of the town.

The pumping plant consists of two units of electrically driven turbine pumps, each unit comprising one vertical pump direct-connected to 150 horse-power vertical induction motor. Altogether, 4 pumps and 4 motors. The vertical pump is used for supplying the town under ordinary domestic conditions and has a capacity of 750 imperial gallons per minute against a pres-

THE BERTLEY COMPANY, LTD.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
WALL PAPERS
FLOUR AND FEED
HAY AND GRAIN
GRAIN SACKS
BARR WIRE AND NAILS
PORTLAND CEMENT



We carry the Largest and Best Assorted
Stock in Southern Alberta.

HIGH GRADE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

LADIES' WEAR DEPARTMENT UP-STAIRS,
A LADY IN CHARGE.

Agents for the Canadian Oil Company, Limited.



DRY GOODS
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS
TRUNKS AND VALISES
LINOLEUMS
CARPETS AND GENERAL
HOUSE FURNISHINGS



Mail Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

WHEN IN LETHBRIDGE GIVE US A CALL.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

sure of 170 pounds per square inch. A system of bye-pass pipes supplies water at 170 pounds pressure direct from the vertical to the horizontal pump which increases that pressure to 220 lbs. and gives a fire pressure of 110 lbs. at the hydrants with four streams of water, which, in conjunction with the fire engine, makes a very efficient and up-to-date fire service.

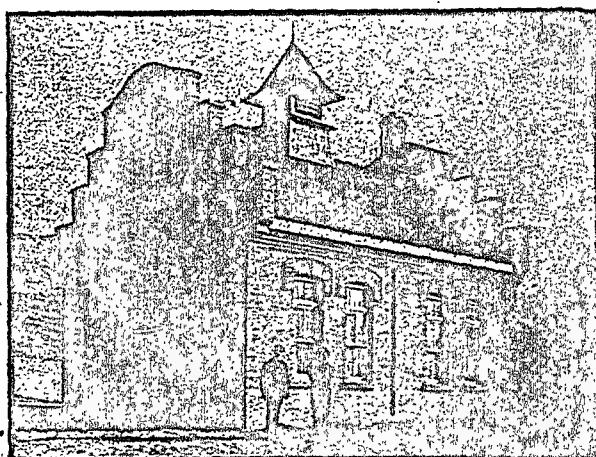
The vertical pumps are located on the basement floor 14 feet below the ground floor, and are connected to the motors on the top floor by a 4 inch steel shaft, all the main and auxiliary piping, valves, etc., are in the basement, and all pumps are so arranged as to be entirely controlled from the top floor.

The switch-board consists of 4 panels of Blue Vermont Marble, highly polished and mounted on a steel framework, the apparatus on each panel controlling each motor entirely independent of the others. Power is supplied from the power house up town at 2200 volts.

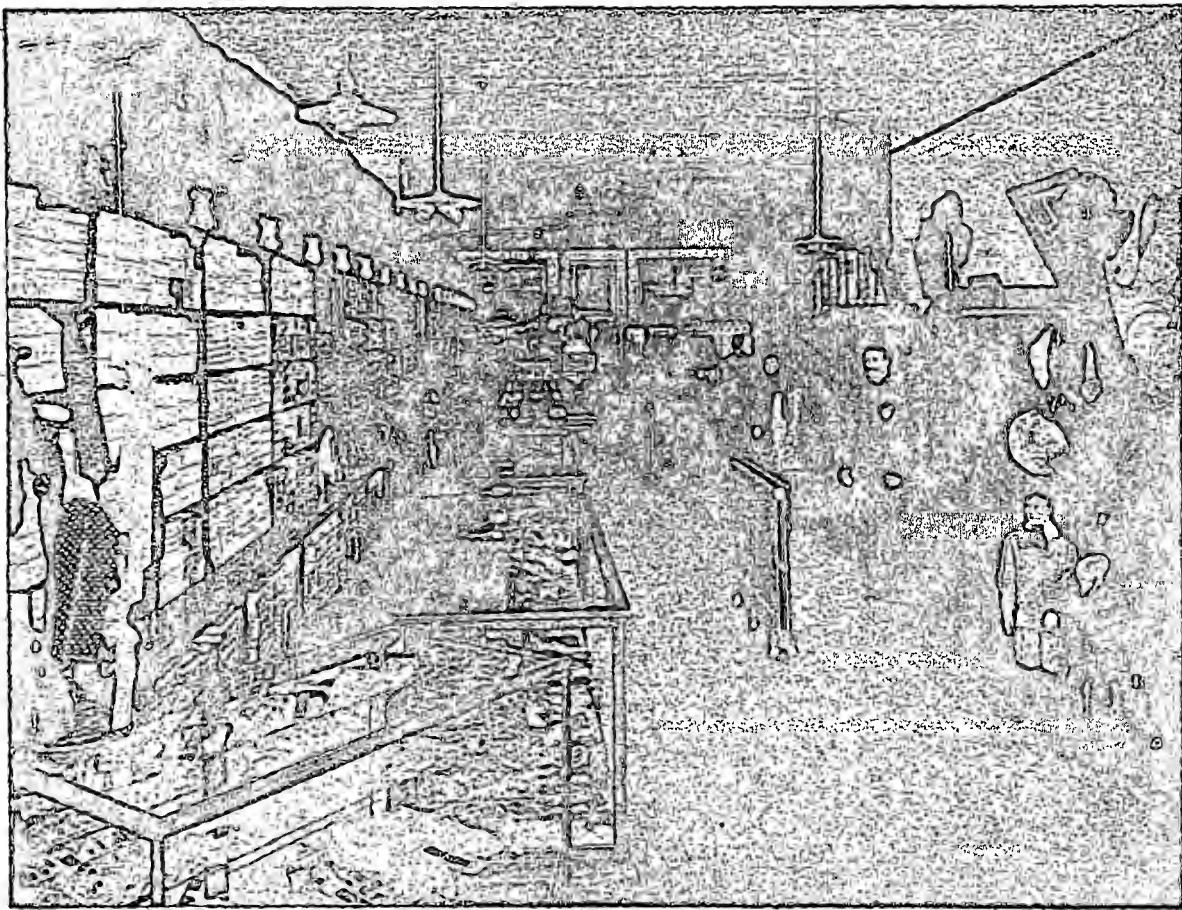
One feature of the plant is that the whole revolving portion of the vertical motor and pump is supported by a roller bearing on the top of the pump which reduces the friction to a minimum, a very important factor, as the pumps run at high speed—1150 revolutions per minute. Indeed the whole adjustment is so fine that the revolving portion, weighing two tons, can easily be rotated by one hand. This roller bearing only acts when starting the pumps, as immediately the pressure is raised the revolving portion is floated on the water in the pump.

At present the pumps are operated about six hours daily and raise 275,000 gallons of water in that time, 150,000 being consumed by the Railway Company and the balance going to the Electric Light Co., Brewery, and the town. The water is drawn from a series of wells connected by collecting galleries, there is no direct connection with the river, the water filtering through a 60 foot bed of sand and gravel intervening between the galleries and the river, thus affording an abundant supply of pure water. The machinery cost about \$17,000, the pumps, piping, etc., being supplied by The John McDougall Co., of Montreal, and the electrical apparatus and motors by the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co., of Montreal.

The pump house is very nicely fitted up and is well worth a visit as it contains the only electrically driven turbine pumping plant in the Canadian North West and is one of the many evidences of the progressiveness of the town of Lethbridge.



Waterworks Pump House.



INTERIOR OF A. SOUTHARD'S STORE.

THE A. SOUTHARD STORE.

THOROUGHLY modern in its equipment, substantial in its construction and tasteful in its furnishing, the Southard Block would be a credit to any city in Western Canada; while the quality and variety of the goods carried speaks volumes for the enterprise of the proprietor, and for the prosperity and discernment of the community to which he caters.

The Southard block fronts on the public square. Built on a stone foundation and constructed of solid brick faced with pressed brick, it runs back over one hundred feet. The interior finish is of Coast Cedar, Douglas Fir, and Quarter-cut Oak. The building is heated throughout by what is probably the most modern low pressure steam plant west of Winnipeg. The electric lighting is abundant and well arranged in all parts of the building; the ground floor for instance, has fourteen clusters of lights.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement is the full size of the building with additional areas at the front and rear to supply light. In the front part is a large and well equipped workshop for the manufacture of all kinds of fine tailor-made clothing. Mr. Southard keeps a large staff of skilful tailors constantly employed in this department making fine Made-to-Order Suits, Costumes, etc., for both men and ladies.

At the rear of the workshop is a show room for trunks and other heavy goods. Back of the show room is the heating plant, etc., and adjoining that is a large coal room accommodating two car loads of coal.

THE STORE.

The show windows look out on the street through large sheets of British plate glass which are held together at the corners with small silver columns. The roof of the windows is of muranese glass, and the ends are fitted with large British plate mirrors, as are also the doors entering the show windows from the store.

The store has two front entrances from the street through doors fitted with bevelled British

plate glass, all of which has the name SOUTHARD chipped in the glass and finished in gold leaf.

Passing into the store, one finds a room one hundred feet deep, a photo-engraving of which is shown on the opposite page. The large prism lights which are employed both in the front and rear gives a beautiful daylight effect through the entire store, and at night there is a brilliant illumination of electric lights.



A. SOUTHARD.

On the left "silent salesmen" plate glass show cases extend for seventy-five feet down the side. In addition there are ninety feet of Quarter-cut Oak wall cases, with British plate mirrors at intervals. On the right there are three oak tailoring cabinets—the first to be introduced into Canada—fitted with cupboard bases, display slides, sets of drawers, British plate mirrors and fashion plate holders. Back of the tailoring cabinets are sixteen Oak Wardrobes containing a large and beautifully assorted stock of ready-to-wear clothing.

At the rear of the store is a tall triplicate mirror, in which you get three different views of yourself at the same time.

The office is equipped with Quarter-cut Oak furniture throughout, consisting of a standing desk with two high revolving office chairs, roll top desk with revolving and tilting chair, stenographers desk, and a stack of vertical filing cabinets, card indexes, catalogue cabinets, etc.

The stock is beyond doubt the most complete and best assorted stock of Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Tailoring Goods, Furs, Costumes and Mantles, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Bags, and in fact all kinds of wearing apparel shown under any roof in any city in the West. High-class goods predominate in every department, although the assortments shown are so large and varied that every buyer has no difficulty in selecting just what they want. The motto of this store has always been "Best Goods, Lowest Prices," and this coupled with the determination to treat customers as we would wish to be treated, is largely responsible for the rapid growth of the business.

Some of the celebrated lines of goods controlled by this store for Lethbridge and the surrounding districts are Semi-Ready Clothing, Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen Goods for men and women, Walk-Over Shoes, J Brand Collars and Shirts, Campbell's Clothing, Canada Cloak Company's Costumes and Mantles, Headlight Overalls, Star Shirts, Salem Shirts, etc.

Mr. A. Southard, the proprietor of this fine store, came to Lethbridge in 1893 to manage the Tailoring and Men's Furnishings Departments of H. Bentley's general store. Being naturally of an enterprising disposition, a skilled artist in the fabrication of materials, and having a firm faith in the future growth and prosperity of Lethbridge, Mr. Southard soon purchased the tailoring business from Mr. Bentley and opened up business on his own account. That success has attended his efforts is amply demonstrated by the dimensions now attained by his business, and the handsome store he has recently completed.

The Mining Industry.

THE coal mining industry of Southern Alberta has of recent years attained large proportions, considerably over 2000 men being now employed in the various mines located on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. Twenty-five per cent. of the whole are employed at the "Galt" coal mine at Lethbridge, operated by the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company—the pioneer mining company of the Canadian West.

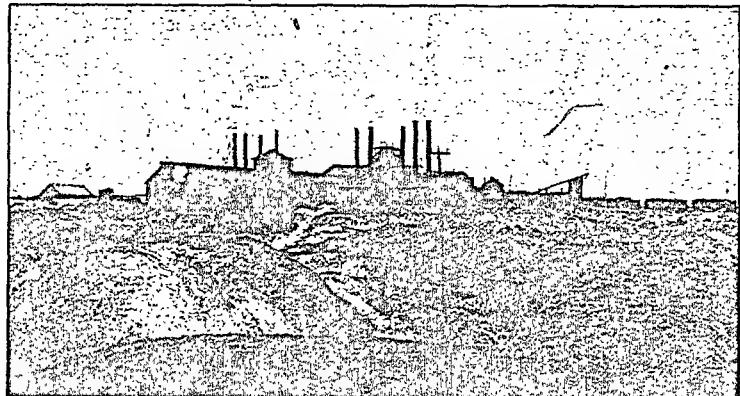
The working shaft of the mine is located on the northern boundary of the municipality. The coal—of a semi-bituminous nature, excellent for steam or domestic purposes—is mined at a depth of 300 feet, the seam showing 52 inches of clean coal. During the busy season about 600 men are employed, the daily output reaching 1,200 tons of lump coal.

Compressed air machines are used for cutting the coal, and the hauling is done by endless rope, eight miles of cable being in use. Horses are used only to draw carts from the working places to main entries. The pit bottom and works are lighted by electricity. Owing to the extent of the underground workings, 14 pumps are required to keep the mine free from water, although the quantity is not large. At the pit mouth is a valuable machinery plant, comprising 1200 h.p. in boilers, and 800 h.p. in machinery connected with the working of the mine. Coal for local consumption is sold at the mine for \$2.75 per ton. The product of the mine finds a ready market throughout Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Southern Alberta, while shipments to Great Falls, Montana, reach 60,000 to 75,000 tons per year.

The mine is known as the safest in Alberta, gas being almost entirely absent, and zealous supervision ensuring a minimum of risk from other causes. During the past 20 years only 8 men out of the total number of employees have lost their lives—and during the last 10 years only two fatalities have occurred—a phenomenal record. Those upon whom devolves the responsibility for the safety and

proper working of the mine are, W. D. L. Hardie, colliery superintendent, and R. Livingstone, mine manager.

While of recent years, district development and the starting of other industries have helped to place the town on a more solid basis of steady prosperity, the colliery is still a very important factor in its support, the pay roll ranging from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per month, while the several smaller mines in the locality also contribute their quota to the importance of the mining industry.



No. 3 Shaft, the Galt Mine.

Light and Power.

It was in the summer of 1890 that a few progressive members of the community (for the town was not then incorporated) realized the advantages which would accrue to the town through the installation of better water and light systems, and organized a company under the style of The Lethbridge Waterworks and Electric Light Co. Ltd. for the purpose of supplying water and light, provided such an enterprise could be made a financial success. A charter was granted the Company during the same year and an engineer's services were secured, and a thorough investigation made as to cost, maintenance, revenue, future prospects, etc. The engineer's report and other reports entered in the books of the Company show every confidence in the growth and prosperity of the town and the financial success of the undertaking, and it was decided to offer first mortgage bonds for \$100,000. This apparently ended the transactions of this Company until in the year 1892, a second local company was formed which purchased the charter and name of the old Company and took immediate steps towards the installation of an electric light plant.

A contract was let in May, 1893, for a 500-light generator, 150 h.p. engine, and the complete installation of lights subscribed for. In the fall of the same year, the lights were turned on.

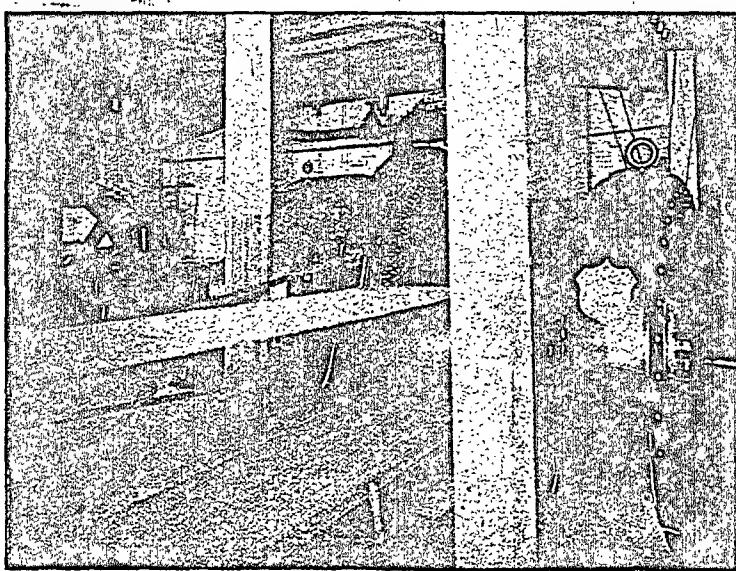
The waterworks system was a more costly undertaking and was delayed from time to time. With the delay, the financial conditions of the town did not improve, on the other hand, a period of depression set in. Some of the original shareholders withdrew from the Company, and as there was little prospect of financing the larger scheme, it was dropped definitely, and the name of the Company changed to The Lethbridge Electric Co. Ltd.

From time to time the Company was called upon to make heavy expenditures for increased plant and buildings, for which purpose stock was offered to citizens and the membership of the company considerably increased.

The Company has always shown a progressive spirit and a desire to give an up-to-date service, and this spirit is fully displayed by the inauguration of a day service. We know of no town of the size of Lethbridge enjoying a day service, where cheap power is supplied for the small consumer, cellar lights, fans, and the many uses of the electric current, which are debarred without the day service can be had.

The floor space occupied by the Company during the first few years was 1250 square feet; today it is over 3000 sq. feet. The boilers of 575 h.p. are fitted with Jones' Automatic Stokers, enabling the Company to use for fuel, slack from the coal mine, and furnish power at a very low rate. The engines are equal to 600 h.p., and the generators have a capacity of 450 kilowatts.

Lights are furnished on the flat rate system. Power charges vary with consumption. A 24 hour power and light service is given.

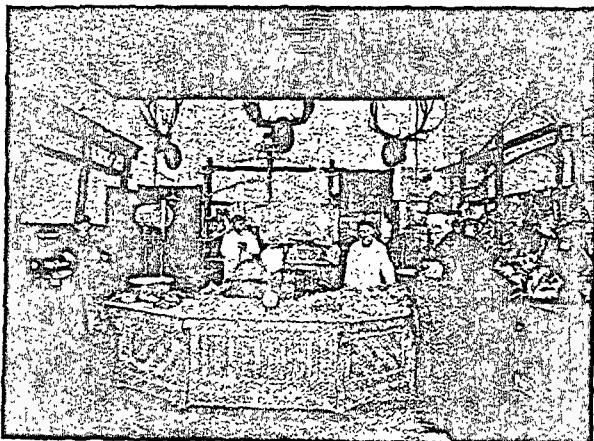


Interior Electric Co.'s Power House.

The Lethbridge Meat Market,

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PICRE & MIRON, PROPRIETORS.



The Choicest Fresh and Cured Meats.

Poultry, Sausage, Eggs, &c.,

Fresh and Cured Fish.

Game in Season.

TELEPHONE No. 1.

We will do our best to please you and deliver
goods promptly.

WE CAN LIGHT YOU.
WE CAN HEAT YOU.
WE CAN COOL YOU.

We can supply you with power
to run your
COFFEE MILL,
SEWING MACHINE OR
FLOUR MILL.

WE CAN ADVERTISE FOR YOU.

Now is the Time to order your fans.

A Motor to run your Coffee Mill will more than
repay you.

An Electric Sign of proper design costs
little to run, and we make special
contracts for this kind of business.

IT WON'T COST YOU ANYTHING TO GET INFORMATION
ON ANY OF THESE POINTS IF YOU ASK FOR IT.

The Lethbridge Electric Co., Ltd.

M. FREEMAN, Manager.

Fruit Growing Possibilities

IT is the usual history of all new districts in the American West that but little thought or real attention is given to fruit raising at the beginning, for it is stock raising or wheat raising or mining that is the all-important topic. And it often comes—and usually too, to the old-timers—as a distinct surprise, that their district may prove itself peculiarly fitted to the raising of fruit.

The writer can remember, when as a boy, going to northern Colorado, that at first the few venturesome orchards set out by the none too hopeful farmers, consisted of Siberian Crabs, it being supposed that their very changeable dry winters would be too much for the standard varieties to withstand. That same locality is a heavy exporter of practically all the standard varieties of apples today, and it might be added that Crab trees are almost rare.

As another illustration of how apt people are to underestimate the possibilities of their own locality, the writer remembers being informed from a reliable source that the first hives of bees taken to this same part of Colorado were carefully housed for the first winter in a cellar, the owner reasoning that the very open mild stretches of weather scattered through the winter, very similar to what we have in the Lethbridge district, would tempt the bees out and away too far, and the freezing night would cause them to succumb. The owner soon found that this was entirely unnecessary, but that they could winter in any old kind of a box.

Today in that part of the state the local Bee Keepers' Association in each little town ship their produce by the car lot. And they get the top price on the market, for it is alfalfa honey.

So far in the Lethbridge district no systematic attempts have been made in apple culture, but the few trees that have been set out here and there have been very successful. Winter-killing in apple trees is very rare where even the most ordinary care has been given.

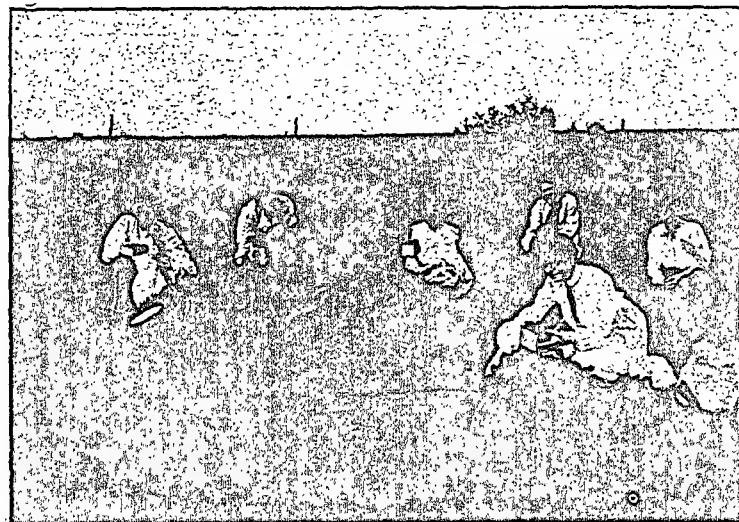
One essential, however, is imperative before absolute success can be expected with apple raising here. It is the same that has been found necessary in such Western states as Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. I refer to wind-breaks.

One who has a good wind-break, and the one person who deserves the most credit for his success in apple raising in our locality, is Father Vantighem.

In a small space in the rear of his house he had several trees bearing last summer. These trees, for their age and size were as well loaded as could be expected in an old established apple district. He has half-a-dozen or so varieties which include the Duchess, Wealthy, etc. He not only had apples this past season, but he has fruited apples for several seasons past. The Father, though he dearly loves his garden, is modest in regard to its success, and it is reasonable to suppose that there are hundreds of people in the town who have no idea what is actually taking place in the Father's fine garden.

He not only grows apples, but has bearing trees of plums and cherries, and that he has raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, etc., goes without saying.

In Mrs. Duff's garden is a crab apple tree that has borne generously for several seasons. She had the proud honor of producing from a small tree two or three fine



Gathering Strawberries on Fairfield Bros' farm.

Our New Premises, though unpretentious,
will be found to contain a

FINE CLASS OF DRY GOODS.

A Specialty is made of Carrying the Best in this Line.

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS,
GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.

"Satisfaction" Hosiery is a Leader.

Boy's Clothing is another Trade Bringer.

When you require a good article call on

G. R. JOHNSTON.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

specimens of Gravenstein this past summer. There are other bearing apple trees in town well worthy of mention.

The town of Magrath claims the honor of having raised the first Standard apples grown in Alberta, although it is possible Father Vantighem might be in a position to challenge this claim. However that may, he Mr. Ririe, Mr. Merrill, and others in the neighborhood, have fruited apples during the past few seasons, in fact ever since their trees were old enough to produce blossoms. The first variety to bear for them was the Wealthy—that old standby, perhaps the hardiest of all varieties for our conditions in the west.

SMALL FRUITS.

If strangers have any doubts in their minds about this not being a natural home for such fruits as raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, they have only to examine the kitchen gardens of many of our townspeople or go out to some of the surrounding farms in the summer time.

Many of the members of the party of Washington editors who made our district a visit last summer stated that they had never eaten strawberries which excelled the Lethbridge-grown in flavor.

All present indications seem to show that Lethbridge is destined in the near future to be the centre of the fruit belt for the province of Alberta.

Were all the fruit trees (most of them shamefully neglected) now growing in Southern Alberta gathered into one field, they would scarcely make a good sized orchard, as orchards are now grown, yet among these young trees, many of which have a hard struggle for existence, we find many bearing, indicating that we have wonderful latent possibilities along this line which only need developing. Who can say what the future has not in store for our district?

W. H. FAIRFIELD.



Apples growing in Father Vantighem's garden.

ADAMS LUMBER & MERCANTILE CO.

Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Mouldings, Sash, Doors,
Lime and Wood Fibre
Plaster, all Kinds of
Wagon and Carriage
Hardwood, Wagons, Car-
riages, Hay, Grain, etc.

LETHBRIDGE, - - ALTA.

"The Miners' Store," The Lethbridge Co-Operative Association, Limited.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS
DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, &c.



GROCERIES
FLOUR AND FEED
TIN-WARE
GRANITE-WARE
CHINA AND
GLASSWARE
STATIONERY
TRUNKS, ETC.



LETHBRIDGE, - - ALTA.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



Luscious Lethbridge Strawberries.

Lawns and Floriculture.

Only those conversant with the conditions that existed in Lethbridge prior to the advent of irrigation and waterworks can appreciate to the full extent the transformation that is in progress in the city in the matter of natural adornment, and this transformation is but in its infancy. Treeless streets, unenclosed and ill-kept premises, are now rapidly being replaced by avenues of trees, lawns and dazzling flower beds, which add immensely to the attractiveness of the city and the pleasure of its citizens. The city government and individuals are alike co-operating in this good work, and its future value to the community is inestimable. The varieties of flowers which succeed here admirably is also without limit. An impression has prevailed that roses would not succeed, but this has proven to be another fallacy. Mr. R. E. Sherlock for several years has grown many varieties of beautiful roses in his garden without any special culture or protection. With free water from the irrigation system for trees, shrubs, &c., and a cheap rate for lawn sprinkling taps, Lethbridge should have no difficulty in posing as the Garden City of the West.

SHERLOCK, FREEMAN & CO.

The Great Pioneer Grocery of the West.

A Few of the IDEAL Lines we Carry.

*The Celebrated Tartan Brands
in Teas, Coffees, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Spices,
Jams and Syrups.*

Ogilvie's World Famed Products.

Flours, Rolled Oats, Granules, etc.

*Christie Brown & Co.'s Splendid Range
of Biscuits, Cakes, Puddings and Confectionery.*

Home Products.

*(Good as the Best.)
Raymond Flour, Raymond Sugar.*

Our General Stock

is Always Fresh and Up-to-Date, and bristles with Novelties.

WE IMPORT our own CHINA, GLASSWARE and CROCKERY, and have some very special values in these lines.

We are HEADQUARTERS FOR RANCHERS' SUPPLIES.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns," our Motto.

TELEPHONE 21.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN THE WEST 1876.

We Carry Only

First Quality Groceries.

We Carry Full Lines of

♣	Dry Goods,	♣
♣	Sents' Furnishings,	♣
♣	Men's Clothing,	♣
♣	Boots and Shoes,	♣
♣	Sc., Sc.	♣
♣		♣

Letter Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

Our Customers can depend on the Very Lowest Quotations in all Departments.

Southern Alberta's Climate.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA delights in a climate that adds greatly to the attractiveness of this country as a home. And the climate of Lethbridge excels by a little that of any other district in Southern Alberta.

If we could make our climate, what would we make it? The isle of the Lotus-eaters is depicted with skies forever blue, and with soft warm wind forever gently blowing; while in the lightest of raiment favored mortals recline on the grass in the shade, or stroll indolently beneath overhanging boughs. But is that really the clime that gives most to life? A little of it is all very well, but month in and month out, year after year in unvarying sameness, it would be monotonous beyond words, tiring and enervating rather than exhilarating. How insufferable it would become for men who are not lotus-eaters but workers, and who want to feel "the stir, the thrill of life" in all their beings; for men who are not content merely to prolong existence in sluggish, semi-somnolence! Should we not long for one taste of bracing, frosty air, with its keen clear joys of mental and physical activity?

Turn now to our actual climate, one that heightens man's health and energy, and thus heightens his capacity for doing and enjoying. The traveler who comes to Southern Alberta, either from the East or from the West, notices at once the exhilarating life-giving character of the atmosphere. This we have always with us in a climate dry without aridity, and at an altitude of 3000 feet, which never produces the undesirable effects observed at the 4000 and 5000 foot level in Colorado.

Temperature is another element in climate, and in this also, Lethbridge is particularly fortunate.—In summer it usually varies from 70 to 80 Fahrenheit; in spring and autumn from 50 to 65; and in winter from 35 to 50—the range of Indian summer. All of these temperatures are pleasant and healthful. Perhaps for working in and for building up a strong physique, the most invigorating are those which prevail in spring, autumn and winter,—three-fourths of the year. Even in summer, however, the nights are always comparatively cool; and this, taken with the quality of the atmosphere, prevents even the warm weather from having a relaxing or enervating effect. Occasionally there are higher temperatures in summer; while in winter there is occasionally a week when the temperature is ten or twenty degrees below

freezing point; and there are sometimes a few days of the winter of the Red River valley.

In early spring or late autumn, there are usually one or two snowfalls. These do not remain on the ground for more than a few days. From the middle of December to the middle of March, snow if it comes at all, is in very light quantities and is soon melted, or rather evaporated, by the celebrated Chinook winds.

For some reason there is, in winter especially, a constant tendency of the atmosphere of the Pacific slope to move eastward on a vast scale toward the prairies; and the prevailing winds in Southern Alberta are the "Chinooks", which blow from the mountain passes, and which have an almost invariable temperature of from 40 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. About the only defect in our climate is that these winds sometimes blow more strongly than we should prefer.

There are series of "wet years" when spring wheat grows successfully without irrigation, and of "dry years," when fall or winter wheat must be relied upon.

But there are no years either of excessive rainfall or of aridity. The climate is dry without wet springs and autumns, but yet with sufficient moisture for great success in agriculture. The year just ended was a dry year, yet it brought a record crop of wheat in Southern Alberta. Needless to say, this freedom from spells of wet and rainy weather adds greatly to the healthfulness and pleasantness of life in Lethbridge.

The difference between the winter climate of Southern Alberta and that of other portions of the Northwest is so great, that for the benefit of distant readers, we append the maximum and minimum temperatures for the past two months—November and December—from which very fair conclusion may be formed of the average winter season. The prairie around Lethbridge is at this writing bare of snow, farmers are plowing and masons at work. This is by no means an exceptional occurrence. February is sometimes the coldest and most unpleasant month in the year, but, also, on different occasions, this month has by reason of the prevailing fine weather, inclined one to imagine that the season had slipped backwards and spring become merged in with winter.

BANK of MONTREAL

Established 1817.

Capital all paid up.....	\$14,400,000.00
Reserved Fund.....	10,000,000.00
Balance Profit and Loss.....	801,855.41

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The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of whole or any portion of the deposit.

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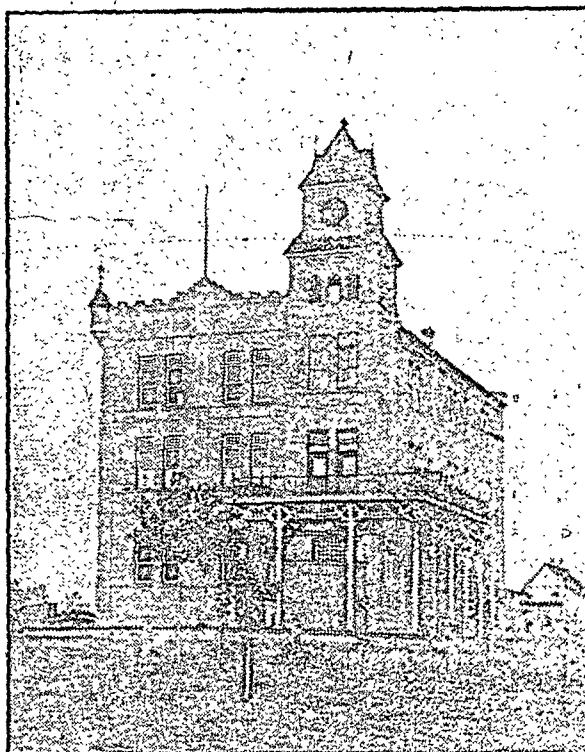
C. G. K. NOURSE, Manager.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

The dryness of the atmosphere, together with the moderate elevation and temperature make Southern Alberta peculiarly suitable for persons afflicted with weakness in chest or throat, and many of these people from other parts where heavy moisture-laden atmosphere exists, here enjoy greatly improved health, or recover entirely from their weakness. In the years to come, without doubt, Southern Alberta will be recognized as the Canadian national health resort, and not only Banff, but all attractive residential towns or cities will be the Mecca for large numbers of people, who will bring wealth into the district and also make the home market of greater value to producers.

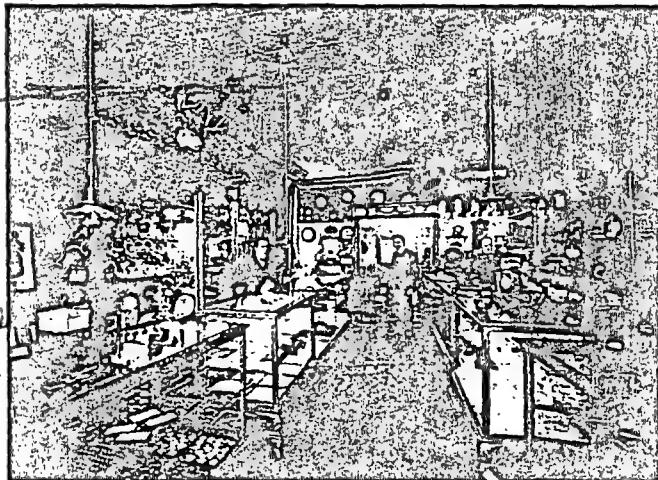
The following figures are taken from the records of the Government meteorological observer at Lethbridge :

	MAX.	MIN.		MAX.	MIN.
November 1	56.1	2.03	December 1	16.8	-18.3
" 2	53.3	23.0	" 2	34.9	-16.0
" 3	57.9	33.9	" 3	40.0	-27.2
" 4	44.0	22.1	" 4	41.0	-30.8
" 5	52.0	28.5	" 5	45.9	-32.6
" 6	61.9	34.6	" 6	45.1	-29.0
" 7	60.0	35.0	" 7	43.6	-15.0
" 8	61.2	34.0	" 8	33.8	-14.0
" 9	70.0	39.0	" 9	42.0	-32.5
" 10	70.0	39.0	" 10	46.0	-39.5
" 11	67.0	47.0	" 11	41.0	-21.2
" 12	66.1	51.2	" 12	39.0	-12.8
" 13	61.0	44.3	" 13	44.0	-30.2
" 14	73.0	44.2	" 14	46.5	-34.1
" 15	59.8	46.0	" 15	51.5	-33.5
" 16	65.0	33.0	" 16	44.0	-22.0
" 17	57.0	32.8	" 17	44.0	-26.7
" 18	51.0	32.0	" 18	43.0	-28.0
" 19	55.8	33.0	" 19	41.8	-26.2
" 20	40.2	17.0	" 20	37.8	-19.6
" 21	44.1	21.7	" 21	40.3	-18.8
" 22	56.0	33.0	" 22	37.5	-21.9
" 23	35.8	22.0	" 23	42.0	-28.2
" 24	42.2	25.0	" 24	43.0	-32.0
" 25	33.0	15.0	" 25	44.0	-30.9
" 26	17.9	-2.1	" 26	44.8	-26.3
" 27	-0.8	-6.1	" 27	36.8	-24.0
" 28	2.2	-20.2	" 28	38.0	-20.7
" 29	15.2	-19.4	" 29	34.9	-14.0
" 30	12.0	-4.0	" 30	38.2	0.1
			" 31	20.0	-4.0

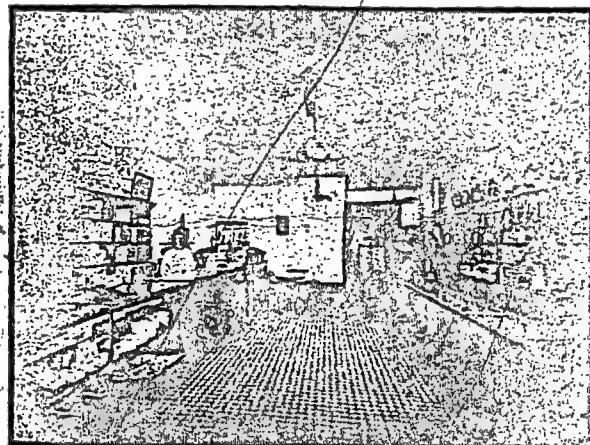


Offices of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

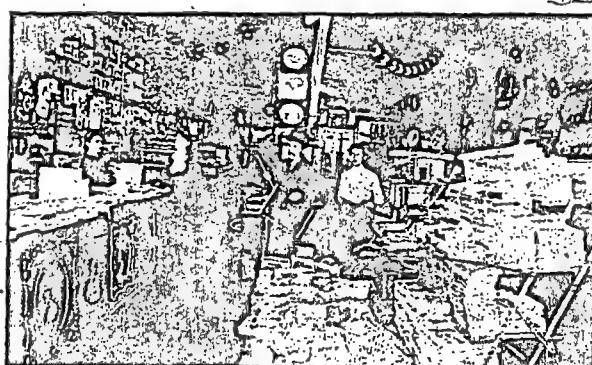
The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



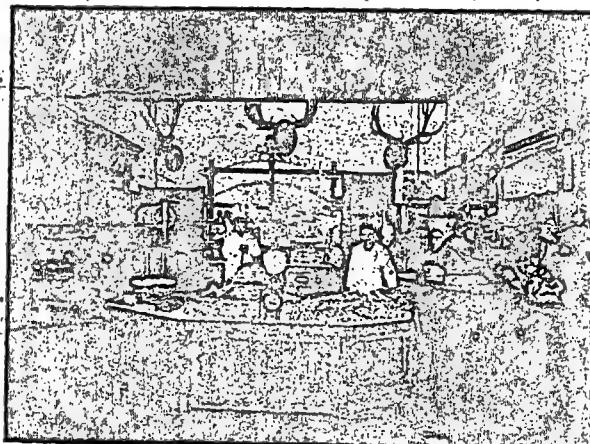
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Lethbridge, - = = Alberta.

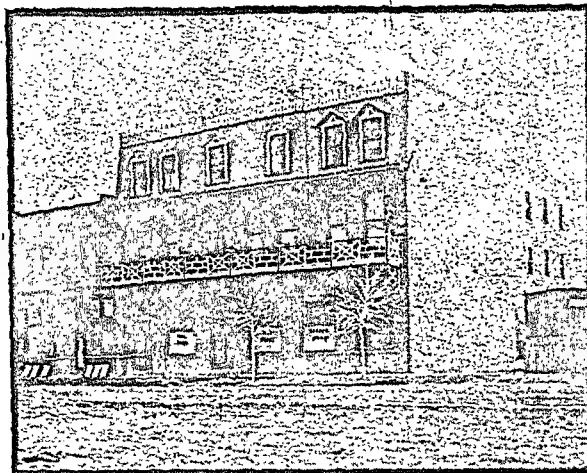
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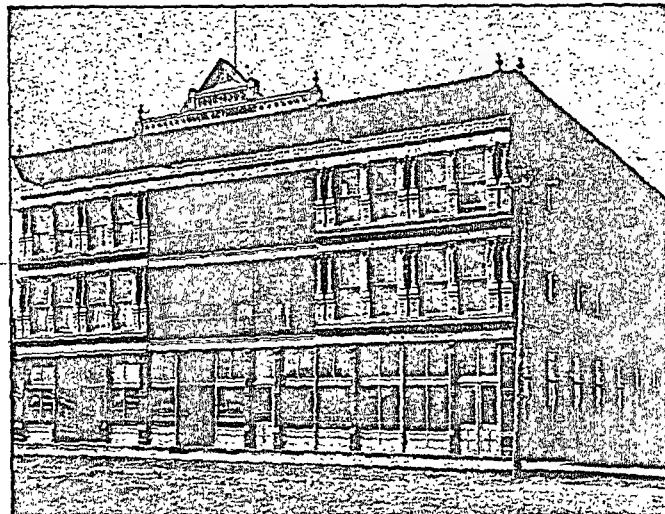
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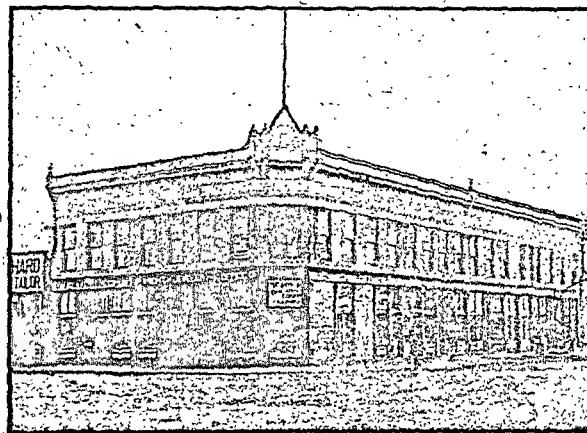
The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



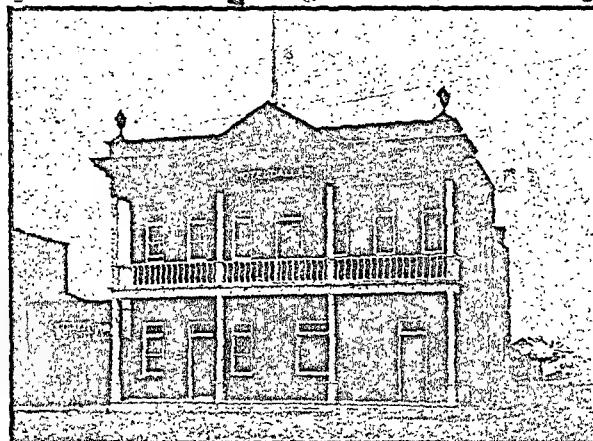
The Balmoral Hotel.



The Hotel Lethbridge.

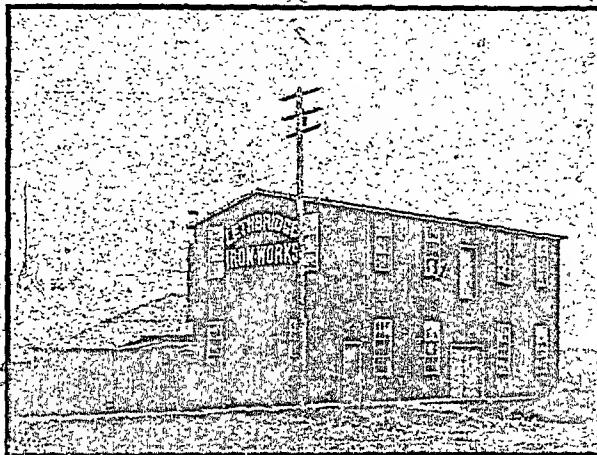


The Hotel Coaldale.



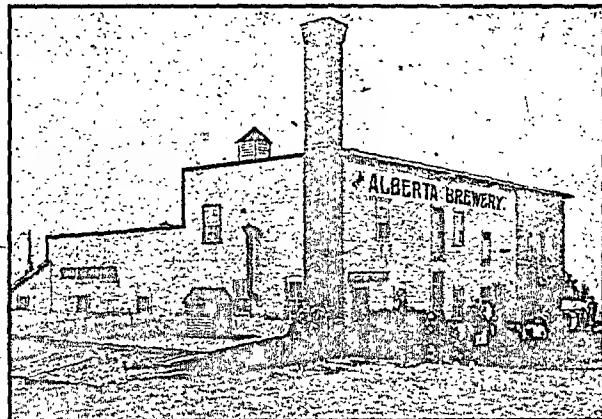
The Hotel Dallas.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



THE LETHBRIDGE IRON WORKS CO. LTD.

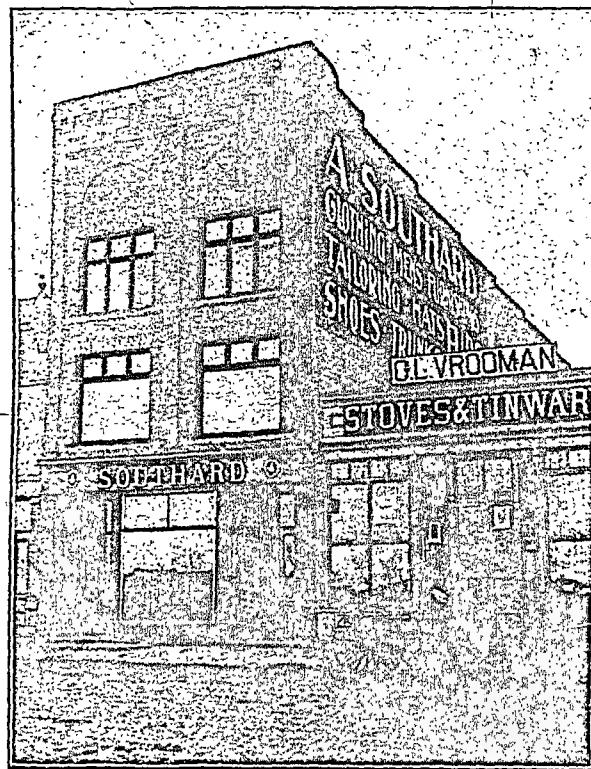
This Company was organized about two years ago, since which time the enterprise has made great additions to its equipment in order to cope with the continually increasing business and the scope of the work handled. The premises now have a floor space 50 x 50, and the equipment is complete in all branches. The plant, driven by a 35 h.p. engine supplied from a 50 h.p. locomotive boiler, comprises 3-ton cupola, core oven, brass furnace, drop hammer weighing 2,500 lbs., several large lathes, drill press, large planer and shaper, emery wheels, power saws, pipe-threading and cutting machine capable of threading up to 6in. pipe, bolt threading machine, and all the appurtenances necessary to expeditious work. There is a well equipped pattern shop and a large stock of pipe and steam fittings, babbitt metal, &c., is carried. A continual increase in the staff of employees is a gratifying indication of increase of business, due to a considerable extent to mining and lumbering development in Southern Alberta and South-East Kootenay, B.C.



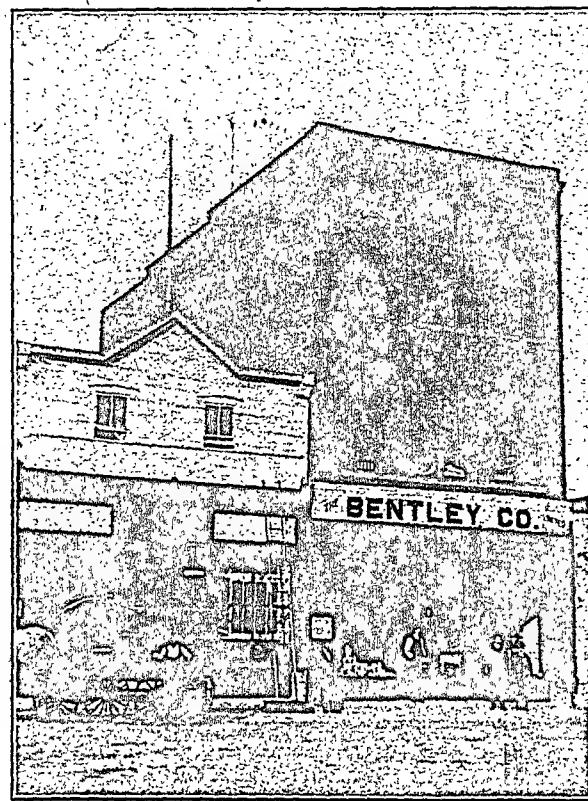
THE LETHBRIDGE BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.

This flourishing local concern was started on a small scale about four years ago by Mr. F. Sick. In April, 1904, a local company was formed to provide capital for extension of premises and additions to plant, and today it is one of the best equipped undertakings in the West, and its products have attained a more than local reputation for general excellency. The capacity of the plant is now 15,000 barrels a year, and provision made for enlargement, while the cellar storage is equal to 2000 barrels. Five hundred thousand pounds of barley are required annually, and employment is given to a staff of twelve men. Power is supplied by a 60 h.p. boiler, and the ammonia freezing plant is equal to six tons of ice in 24 hours. The malt house is a fine brick structure with two malting floors and storage, and malt is shipped to various points. In 1906, a soft drink department was added, and a large trade is being done in this line. The products of the brewery are meeting with increased favor and demand at all points of population from Swift Current westward along the Crow's Nest line, and in the country to the south.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

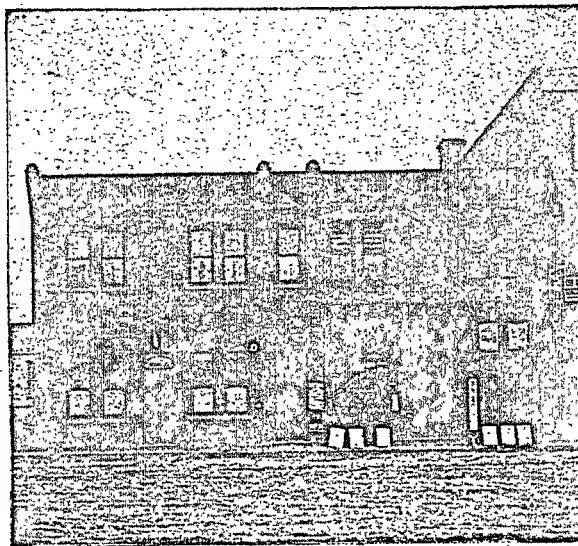


A. Southard's New Store.
Erected 1905.



The Bentley Co.'s New Store.
Erected 1905.

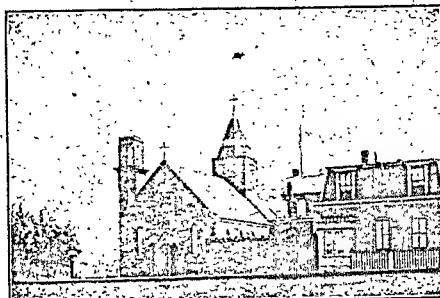
The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



Conybear Block. Completed 1905.



New Bank of Montreal.
In course of erection. Cost \$25,000.

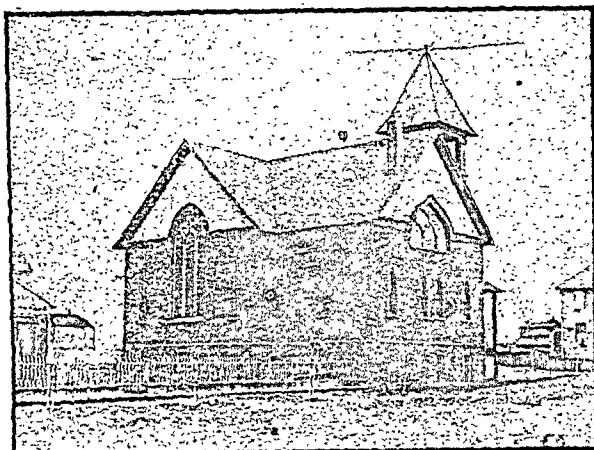


St. Patrick's Church.

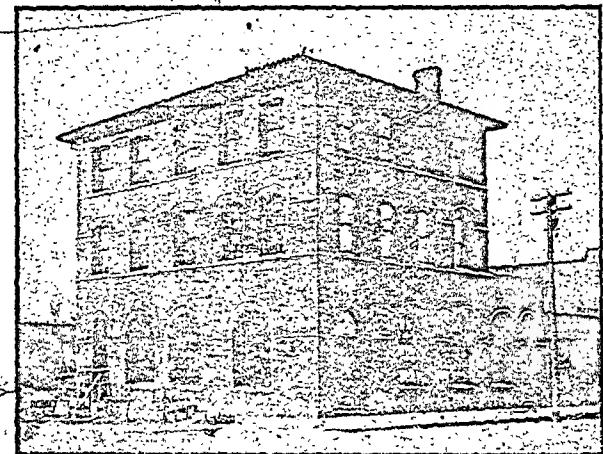


Home of D. J. Whitney, a prosperous irrigation farmer.

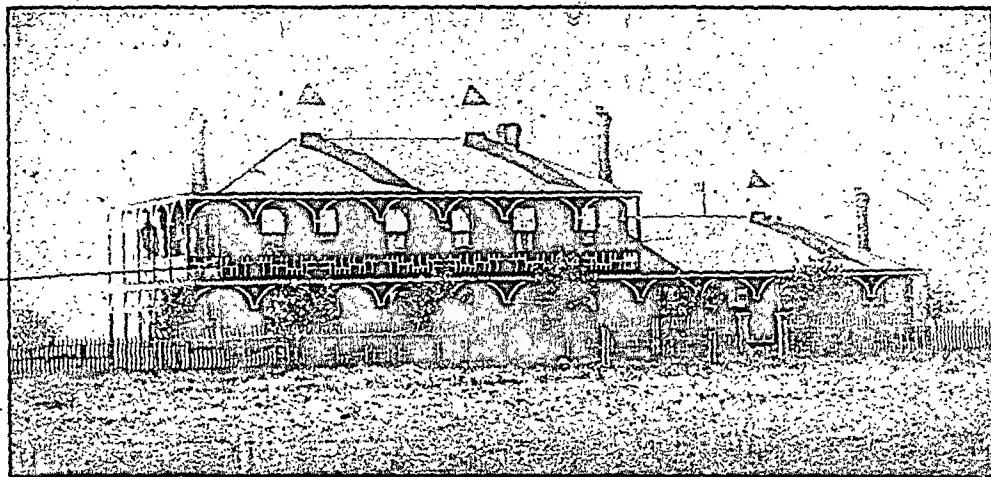
The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



New Methodist Church.



New Union Bank of Canada.



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District Development.

IT is undeniably true that the prominence and stability of any town can be best attained through complexity of resources rather than by a single resource and advantage. In addition to the mining, manufacturing and commercial activity of Lethbridge itself, it is surrounded by a district, a considerable part of which has already been converted to rich and varied production by careful tillage, and which will soon all come under the plough. The district has the distinction of being the first centre in the Dominion where irrigation farming has attained prominence and success. The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company only began construction six years ago. Within that time the improvement in tillage, the increase in production of the district, and the steady heightening of land values have been remarkable. Ten thousand settlers have located prosperous homes along its banks. The lands which by tradition were considered as next to worthless, have carried crops in some cases of fifty bushels of wheat and ninety-one bushels of oats per acre; a round million of bushels of grain annually has been added to the volume of national production, and land has increased in value in some cases from eight to sixty dollars per acre.

The miracle of irrigation is becoming an everyday sight and a commonplace in the district and with it the long root pit and bulging granary. Remarkably profitable crops of roots have been raised, as prices are usually good. The market for all classes of farm commodities is good. A standard elevator is receiving the grain of the district in competition with three or four large local shipping and jobbing firms. In addition to the highest possible yield of the best quality of grains and roots, the climate and soil have already proved admirably suited to the production of small fruits of all kinds, and sufficient success has been attained with apples, plums and cherries, to indicate that the best results will follow the planting of such fruits.

The success of winter wheat growing deserves separate mention. With early sowing the crop gathers all the moisture of the year, and is little subject to winter-killing. The long days of sunshine and cool, clear nights conspire to the maturing of a grain of the best quality and early in the season. The atmosphere never knows stagnation, and no rust develops. Though winter

wheat growing is just beginning, sufficient success has followed it to entitle Southern Alberta to the name of the new wheat area of the West, just as its new irrigation farming has been given the name of the new agriculture. The increase in crop acreage during the year totals about 35,000 acres, and next spring will show a greatly increased area from settlers who have located this season. The Lethbridge neighborhood which was not opened for settlement as early as the lands in the upper reaches of the canal, is now advancing rapidly. A total of 20,000 acres of irrigable land has been sold this season within ten miles of the town and will be converted to the best kind of agriculture by close settlement. This year nearly 100,000 acres were under cultivation.

The irrigation system of which Lethbridge is the headquarters is a concern the magnitude and importance of which are not fully appreciated. The main canal and important laterals now embrace a total length of two hundred miles of ditch which has involved in its construction an expenditure of over one million of dollars to date. There has already been converted to agriculture during the short time the country has been offering land, over 75,000 acres, which is but a small fraction of what is actually irrigable from the present canals. The aim of the company is the redemption of a million of acres of land altogether for farming, or for mixed ranching and farming.

Last year's work was more important than that of any previous year. In addition to large extenstions of irrigating ditches on the old system, particularly in the rich lands lying to the east and north-east of Lethbridge, a new source of supply was opened in the Milk River country which will more than double the amount of water available. The purpose of the work is to reinforce the supply from the St. Mary's country by a ditch and a series of reservoirs which will deliver water into the original system at Rymond and so furnish greater supplies for lands to the east of Lethbridge which are now thrown open. The increase of supply and the increased demand for water have made necessary the increasing of the canal approaching Lethbridge to six times its original capacity. Fifty miles of canals were built and enlarged and extended during the past season.

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LETHBRIDGE, - ALBERTA, - CANADA.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

The Milk River section of the canal is a magnificent piece of work. The first section includes seven miles of work, on some of which over 100,000 cubic yards of dirt had to be removed. The rolling and diversified character of the country involved some study and engineering for the most economical, safe and efficient canal construction. This piece of work itself with spill-dams, headgates, bridges, etc., involved an expenditure of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In addition to supplying water to the general system, the Milk River section will supply a branch which will pierce the country for forty miles east of Brunton station, and running some twenty miles north of the International Boundary. On its course towards Raynond it brings into cultivation a magnificent stretch of agricultural land comprising about 20,000 acres in the vicinity of Brunton which will become a thriving irrigation centre. The new work in the Lethbridge district consists of the leading of water to the north-east of town, to the north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where a magnificent stretch of land slopes towards the Belly River, and the carrying of water besides by a heavy ditch towards Chin Coulee. The chief activity in the lands of the company during this season has been to the east and north-east of Lethbridge.

The possibilities of irrigation as indicated by the topography of the country indicate that the system of which Lethbridge is the head-quarters is just in its beginning. The success that has attended the reclamation work and the work of the settlers on the land afford the highest encouragement and inducement for the energetic extension of irrigation work.

While it may be said with some truth that lands under irrigation do not attract the speculator, as water rights are bought with the land, and returns can be best got from the money paid for water privileges by actual cultivation, it is still the case that the holders of irrigated lands can count more for their investment than investors in unirrigated. The cost of ditch construction must necessarily fall on the land and so the initial cost is higher than the cost of unirrigated lands in the same locality, but the ensuring of satisfactory crops under irrigation makes the investment of a solid, safe and certain character, and gives to farming the certainty that makes it a desirable field for the investing of capital. The unlimited possibilities for high and ever in-

creasing production under irrigation with careful tillage is a second advantage that cannot be lost sight of, and the increase in value of lands per acre under irrigation wholly outstrips the increase under the haphazard system.

While it is the case that irrigation means safety in any climate where droughts occur, there are large areas of land in Lethbridge district that under careful tillage will yield satisfactory crops without irrigation owing to the influence of tillage in moisture conservation. A considerable area of land north and north-west of Lethbridge thrown open to homestead-settlement by the federal government, has attracted many settlers, principally from Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Illinois and Ohio. These settlers will find a good market for all classes of produce in Lethbridge and will swell the volume of business already centring in the town. Much of the land taken up will be used for the growing of winter wheat. During 1905 about 3000 settlers came in from the States to this point, 75 per cent. of whom located in Southern Alberta.

The limitation of the open range by the settler and irrigation farmer, has meant the expansion rather than the contraction of live stock interests in the district. In addition to the large open range still available, the land that has been converted to cultivation is producing an immense quantity of feed which enables the rancher or farmer to carry more stock than formerly and to have it in shape for market at any time, thus enabling the stockman to secure better prices. During the first three months of last winter a hundred and twenty-five cars of beef, besides a considerable quantity of mutton, was turned out from the ranges of the Lethbridge district. Losses have been almost totally eliminated by increased care, and profits are rising steadily. The character of the grass is such that it pays to own land for ranching purposes and some fine proprietary ranches have been established with the best of equipment for winter feeding and for the total elimination of mange.

A feature of the year's progress has been the importation of large numbers of pure-bred stallions, principally Clydes and Shires and also of registered Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. Advanced ideals in both breeding and management are being so rapidly put into vigorous practice that the district promises to be one of the best live stock centres in the West.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

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Capital Subscribed - 3,000,000
Capital Paid-up - 1,300,000
Rest - 1,300,000

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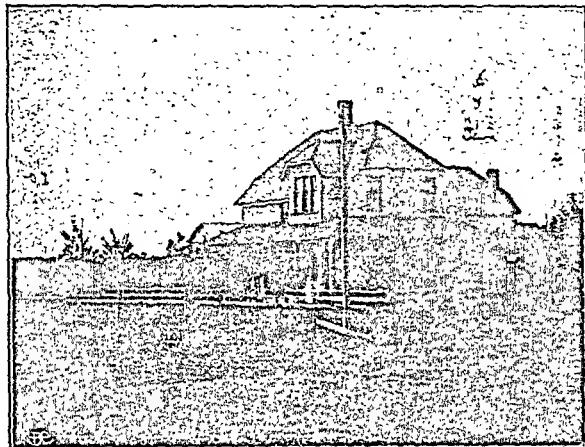
CHAIN.

CUT GLASS.

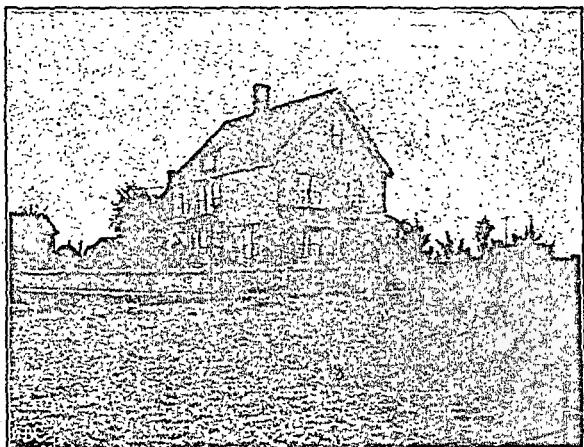
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The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



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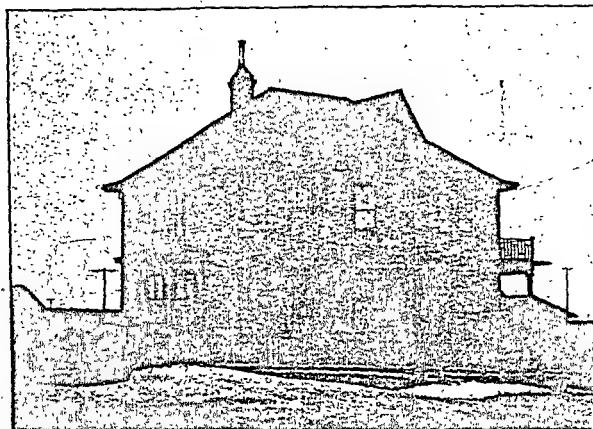


Residence of Dr. F. H. Newburn.

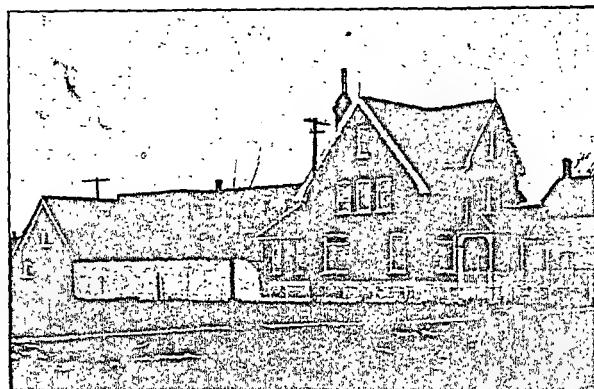


St. Augustin's Rectory. Home of Rev. J. S. Chivera.

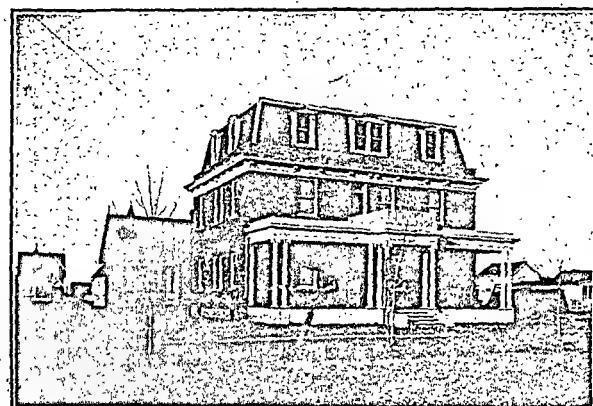
The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



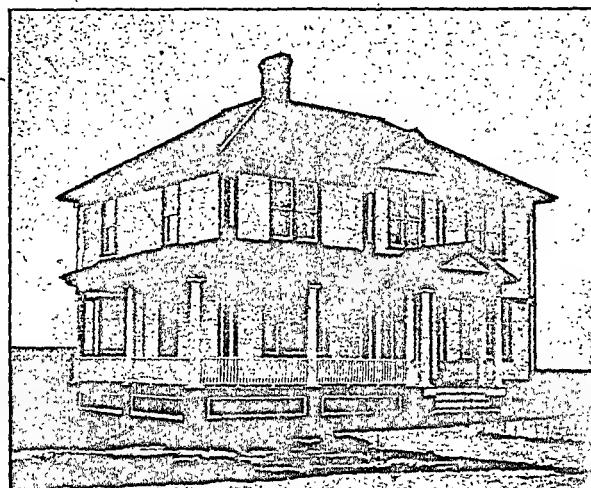
Residence of Geo. Rogers.



Residence of A. Southard.



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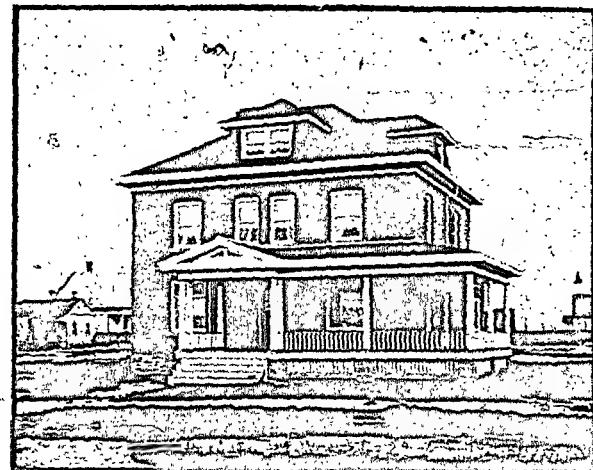


Residence of H. T. Cherry.

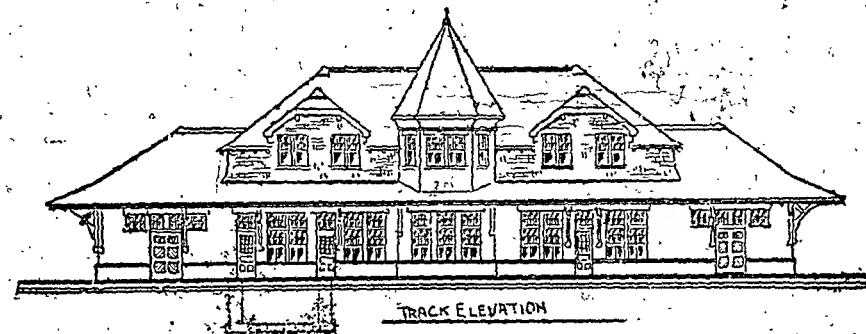
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New Union Station, now under construction.

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Nothing appeals to your pocket like the
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We handle everything you want, all under
ONE ROOF.

We are Hot after Business, our Prices
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Call on us when in our City, if its only
to talk "Horse Trade."

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Department.
Fur and Millinery Department.
Grocery Department.
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Lethbridge's
Greatest
Store.

Railway Facilities.

THE six thousand square miles of which Lethbridge is the railway centre is destined to sustain a greater population to the square mile than any other portion of Western Canada or of North America west of the Great Lakes. This territory, about one hundred and fifty miles from north to south and about three hundred miles from east to west, includes the famous coal mining districts of the Crow's Nest, Frank, Blairmore, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge and Taber, the chief saw mills between Ontario and the Pacific Coast, the oil region of Southern Alberta, the manufactures already springing into existence; and an agricultural district which is the garden of prairie Canada and the home of the orchard and the sugar beet. Eminently suited for live stock, with abundant irrigation streams available to double the average crop per acre, and with a great home market at its door, this area must inevitably become a region of pre-eminently intensified agriculture. What this means to Lethbridge, the railway centre of the extensive mileage already constructed, is sufficiently obvious.

But, more than that, Lethbridge is the gateway city of a great transcontinental route, and is the common market of two great neighboring territories each equipped by nature to satisfy each other's wants. The Crow's Nest Pass route is the shortest and best on the North American continent between the prairies and the Pacific Coast. It is destined by nature to be the chief highway between prairie Canada on one hand and, on the other, not only the chief mining districts of Southern Alberta and British Columbia, but also the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Examine the map; it will be worth while. You will see that Lethbridge is much nearer the Pacific Coast than any other railway centre on the prairies, north or south of the boundary line. You will see that Fernie, Rossland, Greenwood and practically all the mining towns in British Columbia are along this route. You may learn from any railway engineer that the grades are lower than on any other line across the Rockies now in existence, and that it is in length only from one-third to one-half the distance through the Vermilion or the Peace River and Pine River Passes.

Already Raymond, a town in the Lethbridge district, is shipping flour regularly to Japan. Already sugar manufactured in this district is being shipped to neighboring territory in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Col-

umbia. Already the products of the prairie farms and gardens are being shipped through the Crow's Nest to the mining and lumber camps of the Pass and of Southern British Columbia. Already manufactured goods from the east are being shipped to the same points and to the farming districts. Already coal, timber, fruit and local manufactures are being shipped to the vast prairie market which lies all around and which stretches for hundreds of miles to the north and east. Of all this rapidly growing traffic, Lethbridge is the centre. Already the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Great Northern are planning lines through the broad valley of the Crow's Nest Pass between British Columbia and the prairie region to the east. All of these lines, by reason of the geography of the country, must make Lethbridge their first main point on this side of the mountains. Geographically, what Winnipeg, fronting the east, is to Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, fronting the west, is to the greater part of Alberta and Western Saskatchewan. It is the point at which all branch lines must converge.

The existing railway mileage is fairly extensive. The main and branch lines of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. cover the territory in the seventy miles between Lethbridge and the Montana boundary. The head offices, shops and main yards of this system are in Lethbridge. To Calgary on the north is 120 miles by rail; and of this C.P.R. line, Lethbridge is, this spring, to be made the terminal, and, under an agreement between the city and the company, the terminal shops and yards are to be here. Under the same agreement Lethbridge is to be made at the same time, a divisional point on the Crow's Nest line which now extends to Medicine Hat on the east and to Kootenay Lake on the west. The C.P.R. is also constructing a line from Yak on the Crow's Nest Pass to Spokane. Lethbridge will then have three alternative freight routes to the Pacific Coast,—one via the C.P.R. main line, one via the C.P.R. Crow's Nest line and one via the Alberta Railway and the Great Northern Railway. The C.P.R. is also making extensive and costly improvements on the Crow's Nest line and when the Yak-Spokane branch is completed will run fast express trains from St. Paul over the Soo and Crow's Nest lines through Lethbridge to Spokane and the Pacific Coast. These trains will connect with trains from Winnipeg and the east.

A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

The Excellent Cheap Fuel,
Abundant Water Supply,
Railway Facilities,
^{and}
Central Location

of Lethbridge, in the rich agricultural and mineral district of Southern Alberta, are already attracting the attention of manufacturers.

In the district there are now large zinc smelter, sugar factory, brewery, ironworks and flour mills, while a large packing factory is expected shortly to locate in Lethbridge.

A great many of the manufactured goods needed in the Western Provinces will, before many years, be manufactured in the West, and confident of the superior facilities afforded by Lethbridge as a manufacturing centre, the City Council invite personal investigation.

Inquiries directed to the Secretary Treasurer, C. B. Bowman, will receive prompt and courteous attention.

LETHBRIDGE, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Winter Wheat.

BUT to my mind the most astonishing feature in the development of these provinces is the growth of the winter wheat. Two years ago it was 30,000 bushels. The present year it is 2,000,000 bushels."—Professor Shaw, Orange Judd Farmer.

The increase in crop is an indication of how settlers are coming into Southern Alberta. The 2,000,000 bushels, however, were grown from only 65,000 acres. Most of the farmers came within the last year or two, and have as yet broken but a small portion of their lands. There is room for hundreds of thousands more, though of course those who come first will fare best. Land is rising in price and will continue to rise year after year, until its actual value is reached.

The history of winter wheat in Southern Alberta reads like a fairy tale. Until two or three years ago, the country was left to the cattle and horse rancher, except on the irrigated lands. The ranchers and those associated with them in business were not anxious to remove the impression that the climate was too dry for farming. It was known to the Dominion government and to the C.P.R. that any other crop could be grown here in "wet years," but that in "dry years" spring wheat was a failure, except on irrigated land. And spring wheat, Hard Red Fife, was the only wheat they thought of. It did not occur to them that winter wheat could be a great crop here, and a sure crop; when not only in Manitoba, but far south into the United States, winter wheat was not a possible crop.

Yet for twenty years Dawson's Golden Chaff fall wheat had been grown by a little group of Ontario settlers at Pincher Creek. The first seed was brought by Francis Willock. Later on a large Mormon settlement came to Cardston and there Odessa fall wheat was grown. Immigrants from the United States passing through on their way to Northern Alberta, noticed this, and some of them stayed here and began farming with winter wheat. Next year, delighted with their success and with the climate, they spread the good news among their old neighbors and the rush began almost with the suddenness of a conflagration.

Both the Dawson Golden Chaff brought from Ontario, and the Odessa brought by the Mormons, were soft wheats. But hard wheat commands better prices. Fortunately E. E. Thompson, of Spring Coulee, one of the first of the Nebraska immigrants, sent in 1902, for a carload of Turkey Red. From that carload of 1,000 bushels a crop of 30,000 bushels was threshed in 1903. And the wheat threshed was much higher in quality than the wheat sown. That was the beginning of the now celebrated Alberta Red, the principal winter wheat now grown. As to the quality of flour made from it, it is enough to say that orders have been received from as far east as Toronto. At the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in Portland, last summer, the highest prize was won by Alberta Red Wheat.

Sown early in the autumn, winter wheat gets the benefit of all moisture deposited in the ground until next summer. When summer comes, it is well rooted and its leaves shelter the ground from sun and wind. It is not dependent upon summer moisture, and so will do well in a "dry year" when spring wheat would fail.

Last year was a comparatively dry year, yet the crop throughout Southern Alberta is expected to average 30 bushels to the acre. Individual crop yields of over 50 bushels to the acre have been reported, and Government statistics are confidently expected to confirm the high average stated. E. E. Thompson, of Spring Coulee and High River, before finishing the threshing of his 4,500 acres, said of his crop: "This year I hardly know what will be the average, but it will be more than 30 bushels, as a great many have already reported as high as 50 bushels, and we have no record of any crop of average Turkey Red that has not made 30 bushels."

Fall wheat in Southern Alberta has passed the experimental stage, and assures to the "dry land" farmers of the district a more dependable staple crop than is enjoyed by the growers of spring wheat in other sections of the Canadian Northwest. Four elevators and warehouses were, during 1905, built at different points southwest of Lethbridge to handle the rapidly increasing crop, and west and north, the same story is told of extraordinary expansion.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE--AND THE OLD.

Irrigation Farming.
Dry Land Farming.
Stock Ranching.

Southern Alberta:

LETHBRIDGE
is
THE HUB.

*The Home of Fall Wheat,
The Sugar Beet,
Alfalfa and Fruits.
The famed Ranching District.
Centre of Chinook Belt.
Coalhouse of the West.*

The Dominion Lands Office for Southern Alberta is at Lethbridge; also the headquarters of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. The Great Northern Railway connects Lethbridge with Great Falls, Montana.

If you are interested in the Canadian West, come to Lethbridge and investigate the opportunities and possibilities of the City and District.

The Sheep Industry.

SINCE the earliest times the sheep has been one of the most profitable of the domestic animals. The wool trade of England gave the first impetus to her foreign trade. During the middle ages, that tight little island was the only country in Europe in which the people were honest enough to raise sheep. As a result, the trade in wool and cloth developed by leaps and bounds. The fact that the Lord Chancellor still sits in parliament upon the wool-sack bears eloquent testimony to the part played in Britain's prosperity by the gentle sheep.

Hardly less important were the goods served by sheep in Eastern Canada during the pioneer days. Indeed, it is only a generation since the thrifty housewife spun from home-raised wool, the yarn which woven at a neighboring weaver's, made the full-cloth and flannel that furnished clothing for all the family.

Sheep raising in Western Canada is only in its infancy. Both the sheep that are here and the methods of handling them have come, with a few exceptions, from the Western States. Practically all the sheep stock have a strong dash of Merino blood. This gives fineness and weight to the fleece, and to the sheep those strong herding instincts that make it possible to run large bands.

In the Lethbridge district the sheep grazing area extends from the Milk River north to the Belly River and from Lethbridge east to Medicine Hat. Sheepmen are here nomadic in their habits. There are just three reasons for this—these are water, grass and shelter. To secure these, the sheepmen move often.

The typical sheep outfit consists of a team, a pony, a camp wagon, a trail wagon and sometimes a movable corral. The team is used for moving and are kept hobbled when not in use. The pony is used for herding, though many herd on foot. The covered wagon serves as kitchen, dining-room and bed-room. The stove is beside the door at the front, while the bed is across the back. Every inch of space is utilized as carefully as in a ship's forecastle. The trail wagon is used to haul supplies, and the corral is sometimes used to fold the sheep at night.

From two to four thousand are run in a band. In winter, there are usually two men in charge, but in summer one herder can easily look after the band, as long as the owner or someone else brings him supplies every week or so. Shortly after sunrise, winter and summer, the sheep start off to graze and the shepherd and his trusted collie must be with them to guard from the hungry coyote. At night the sheep are "bedded down" around the wagon. Here if they are not disturbed they lie quietly until morning, but if the night be stormy the herder must sleep with one eye open. Sometimes he is unable to hold them, then he hitches up his team and, getting in the lead of his flock, drifts with them till the storm subsides or shelter is reached.

The lambs come during May, then extra men are needed. Up to the present very few of our sheep men have used lambing sheds. Portable sheds probably meet the needs best, and some flock masters will use them this year, thus preventing the losses that a cold storm might bring.

Shearing begins early in June. The shearing pens must be close to water and on the railway. The work is done by contract, the price last year being seven and one-quarter cents per head, without board. As soon as shorn, the wool is tramped into large sacks and sent by rail to its destination, New York or Toronto. This year the price was 16 1-16 cents, just double what it was six years ago. The crop this year brought about \$70,000.

All mutton stock has sold readily at good prices. The number of lambs and mutton sheep shipped from Lethbridge this year was about 30,000, value \$100,000.

Sheep graze all winter, very little provision is made for feeding. Indeed, one owner of 8,000 head has not a pound of hay. Some of the more careful sheepmen put up hay for weak stock or to tide the band over two or three weeks of deep snow.

Will the sheep business expand, is a question sometimes asked. Without a doubt, though in the near future the methods of handling will change considerably. As the range becomes restricted they will have to be run in smaller bunches. Then, as our forage crops increase, instead of selling the sheep in the fall to be fed at Eastern points, the farmer will sell his feed to

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

the sheepman who will bring his sheep right on the farm and feed them, returning to the farm the manure that will make it grow still larger crops. Alfalfa is particularly suited to sheep feeding and our farmers will get good prices for it right in the field. These methods are followed with great success in Idaho and will no doubt be equally successful here.

For many years it will be hardly possible to supply the Western market alone. With the increasing population and the increased taste for mutton that a good article is sure to bring, the home demand must increase by leaps and bounds.

Lethbridge will share the prosperity that this development will bring. The sheep will furnish material for the abattoir and meat freezing plants that must in the near future be located here. No better location could be had for a woolen mill. With cheap power, abundance of raw material and a growing market it should prove a most profitable industry.



Forage Crops.

PROBABLY, to farmers of irrigated lands, the assured fact that Alfalfa can be successfully grown here, is of more value than that fall wheat can be successfully cultivated, for while winter wheat may be grown with profit on irrigated land as a rotation crop, it is becoming generally recognized that its cultivation cannot compare profitably with other crops, such as Alfalfa and Timothy, which require much less labor, and under irrigation give a return greatly in excess of anything that can be secured from dry land farming.

The cultivation of Alfalfa has revolutionized the farming system of the Western States—regenerated the worn out soil and added millions of dollars to the value of the farms. Alfalfa is recognized as being one of the most nutritious fodder plants grown, it is relished by all kinds of stock, and according to climatic conditions and soil gives from two to four cuttings per year, making a very heavy average per acre, and leaving the soil richer in nitrogen than before its cultivation. These valuable properties have made the Alfalfa-growing Western States great feeding centres for the sheep and cattle industries, and this would seem to be the role destined for the farmers of our irrigated lands.

Although Alfalfa has been grown in small patches at several points in the Canadian West, its successful cultivation on an extensive scale, under irrigation, has been demonstrated by progressive farmers in the vicinity of Lethbridge, the first experimenters along this line being Fairfield Bros. who now have several large fields, some of which have stood, the test for three years. Mr. G. J. C. White is another successful cultivator of this crop. Experience has proven that under irrigation three cuttings can be taken during the season. The success that has attended the growing of Alfalfa here, is attracting considerable attention in other parts, but it may safely be predicted that this crop will never prove as luxuriant or profitable in other sections where irrigation is not practised as on the irrigated lands here, and this fact will doubtless have considerable influence in still further enhancing the value of these lands.

Timothy, also, is another crop, that promises to be very profitable to irrigation farmers. Once the sod is broken up, and put into condition for seeding down, the expense is small, and the heavy crop assured will always find a ready market in the towns adjacent and in the markets of South-east Kootenay. Timothy sells in Lethbridge for \$4 or \$15 per ton, and the demand is greater than the supply.

Some experimenting has been done with clovers, and while indications are that some varieties will succeed admirably, it is yet too early to make any positive statement as to the success likely to be achieved. Enough has been proven, however, in the cultivation of Alfalfa and roots, to convince the most sceptical of the great advantages which this district must occupy as a stock-feeding centre, abetted as these advantages are by climatic conditions unequalled by any other section.

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WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY FROM US.

Because our goods are the very best that money can buy. We buy for cash and sell for cash, therefore we can give you better prices and also guarantee satisfaction.

Note a few of the lines we carry: Stilenfit and Piccadilly Clothing, Wolsey and Stanfield's Underwear, W. G. & R. Shirts and Collars, Geo. A. Slater's Boots and Shoes.

"Railroad Men" we keep you in mind and have paid special attention to your wants for spring.

Carhartt
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THE 2 MACS',
Fitters of Men.

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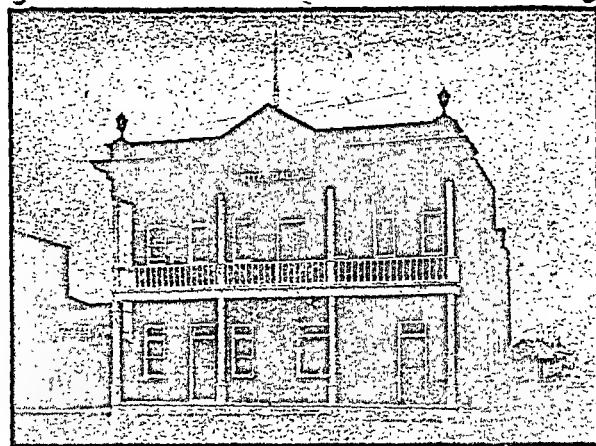
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The Stock Industry.

EVER since the opening up of Western Canada by the Mounted Police, Southern Alberta has been known as the "Ranchers' Paradise," and for many years the raising of cattle and horses was practically the only industry of any importance in the southern half of Alberta. Several large stock ranches were, in the early days, started in the country tributary to Lethbridge, and the settlers and retiring members of the Police force who squatted on the river bottoms or other most favorable locations, were almost exclusively engaged in stock raising. The range in those days was practically unlimited, and stock simply ranged the country at their own sweet will, the whole year through. The spring and fall round-ups were the only times when for a short time their liberty was restricted, until they were sufficiently matured for shipment to the British markets. The finished article was produced at the lowest possible cost, and the pioneers who started in on a small scale, retaining their female stock and disposing of their beef cattle as they matured, in the course of a few years became comparatively wealthy.

From the earliest days Lethbridge figured as one of the chief shipping points in the stock industry, and many thousands of cattle in prime condition, have been shipped from this point, whose only food has been the nutritious grasses of the prairie—whose only shelter in summer or winter has been on the lee side of a hill or in a brushy coulee.

The number of cattle shipped from the Canadian West in 1905 was approximately 50,000 head, and of this number about 5,000 were shipped from Lethbridge. The price paid ranchers for these cattle, naturally varies with the condition of the markets, but an average of \$40 per head is probably near the mark, the general age of animals shipped being 3 and 4 years. In certain seasons this average has been considerably exceeded, and the figure named is, if anything, on the low side.

During recent years, owing to the influx of settlers, and the consequent contraction of the range, ranching methods—except in distant outlying points—have undergone considerable modification. Cattle are more restricted in their range, weak animals are kept up during the winter, and considerable

fodder is put up for winter feeding or use in emergency. While this entails greater expense, compensation is secured to probably an almost equivalent amount in the reduction from loss incidental to the old system, a larger proportional increase from the stock, and the fitting for market of animals at a season of the year when prices are considerably in advance of those obtained at the usual shipping season. Several of the large ranches that commenced business in the early days, have lately disposed of their holdings at very profitable figures, and in place of a few large herds of thousands of cattle, a large number of small herds now graze over the same pasture.

In certain parts of the country there are yet large districts where the rancher is supreme, and for some years yet to come free range and good pasture may be secured by those to whom distance from centres of population is not deemed objectionable.

The introduction of irrigation has made valuable for stock raising a large area of lands south and east of Lethbridge, which hitherto had been of little worth on account of lack of water. Irrigation ditches now supply the necessary water for stock, and the close proximity of irrigated lands, assuring a plentiful supply of winter feed, makes a combination of most favorable circumstances for stock raising. Several large proprietary ranches have of late years been started in this district, with, it is generally understood, very profitable results.

Alberta range horses have won a reputation for soundness of wind and limb, and the raising of desirable animals for farm work has of late years been very profitable. The market for this class of animal will, doubtless, for many years, be a growing one, in consequence of the great influx of settlers into the farming districts of the West. Clydesdale sires are probably most favored, although many Percherons are used. Horses run out all winter, and come in in spring rolling fat. A useful team for farm work will bring from \$150 to \$200, while a heavy team will bring as high as \$300 to \$350. A very bright future appears to await the breeders of horses of the right stamp.

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Store.

Railway Facilities.

THE six thousand square miles of which Lethbridge is the railway centre is destined to sustain a greater population to the square mile than any other portion of Western Canada or of North America west of the Great Lakes. This territory, about one hundred and fifty miles from north to south and about three hundred miles from east to west, includes the famous coal mining districts of the Crow's Nest, Frank, Blairmore, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge and Taber, the chief saw mills between Ontario and the Pacific Coast, the oil region of Southern Alberta, the manufactures already springing into existence; and an agricultural district which is the garden of prairie Canada and the home of the orchard and the sugar beet. Eminently suited for live stock, with abundant irrigation streams available to double the average crop per acre, and with a great home market at its door, this area must inevitably become a region of pre-eminently intensified agriculture. What this means to Lethbridge, the railway centre of the extensive mileage already constructed, is sufficiently obvious.

But, more than that, Lethbridge is the gateway city of a great transcontinental route, and is the common market of two great neighboring territories each equipped by nature to satisfy each others wants. The Crow's Nest Pass route is the shortest and best on the North American continent between the prairies and the Pacific Coast. It is destined by nature to be the chief highway between prairie Canada on one hand and, on the other, not only the chief mining districts of Southern Alberta and British Columbia, but also the Pacific Coast and the Orient. Examine the map; it will be worth while. You will see that Lethbridge is much nearer the Pacific Coast than any other railway centre on the prairies, north or south of the boundary line. You will see that Fernie, Rossland, Greenwood and practically all the mining towns in British Columbia are along this route. You may learn from any railway engineer that the grades are lower than on any other line across the Rockies now in existence, and that it is in length only from one-third to one-half the distance through the Vermilion or the Peace River and Pine River Passes.

Already Raymond, a town in the Lethbridge district, is shipping flour regularly to Japan. Already sugar manufactured in this district is being shipped to neighboring territory in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Col-

umbia. Already the products of the prairie farms and gardens are being shipped through the Crow's Nest to the mining and lumber camps of the Pass and of Southern British Columbia. Already manufactured goods from the east are being shipped to the same points and to the farming districts. Already coal, timber, fruit and local manufactures are being shipped to the vast prairie market which lies all around and which stretches for hundreds of miles to the north and east. Of all this rapidly growing traffic, Lethbridge is the centre. Already the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Great Northern are planning lines through the broad valley of the Crow's Nest Pass between British Columbia and the prairie region to the east. All of these lines, by reason of the geography of the country, must make Lethbridge their first main point on this side of the mountains. Geographically, what Winnipeg, fronting the east, is to Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, fronting the west, is to the greater part of Alberta and Western Saskatchewan. It is the point at which all branch lines must converge.

The existing railway mileage is fairly extensive. The main and branch lines of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. cover the territory in the seventy miles between Lethbridge and the Montana boundary. The head offices, shops and main yards of this system are in Lethbridge. To Calgary on the north is 120 miles by rail; and of this C.P.R. line, Lethbridge is, this spring, to be made the terminal, and, under an agreement between the city and the company, the terminal shops and yards are to be here. Under the same agreement Lethbridge is to be made at the same time, a divisional point on the Crow's Nest line which now extends to Medicine Hat on the east and to Kootenay Lake on the west. The C.P.R. is also constructing a line from Yak on the Crow's Nest Pass to Spokane. Lethbridge will then have three alternative freight routes to the Pacific Coast,—one via the C.P.R. main line, one via the C.P.R. Crow's Nest line and one via the Alberta Railway and the Great Northern Railway. The C.P.R. is also making extensive and costly improvements on the Crow's Nest line and when the Yak-Spokane branch is completed will run fast express trains from St. Paul over the Soo and Crow's Nest lines through Lethbridge to Spokane and the Pacific Coast. These trains will connect with trains from Winnipeg and the east.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

WILLIAM OLIVER,

contractor, is a native of Oxford County, Ont. In the spring of '82 he came west to Winnipeg, and a couple of months later left Brandon with an ox team, arriving at Regina in June. He homesteaded within 12 miles of the town, and after securing his patent, came to the Blood Reserve, and assisted in putting up the buildings there. In '83, with J. Bruce, he started brick-making at Lethbridge, and has since been engaged in contracting. In '99 he opened up in the lumber business, being joined next year by E. Adams. Probably no man has worked harder in the interests of the town than Mr. Oliver, who has to his record 6 years on the Council and 4 years as Mayor. He has always taken a lively interest in the Agricultural Society, Gun Club, and sports in general, and for several years has been a License Commissioner for this district.



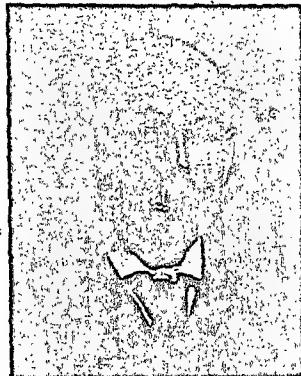
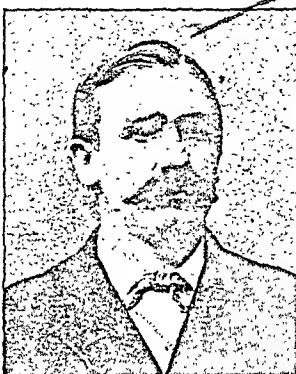
E. ADAMS

left Watford, Ont., in 1890 for Calgary, afterwards coming to Lethbridge and home-steading at Colles, on the St. Mary's river, and filling the office of Sec.-Treas. of the School District. In 1901 he disposed of his stock and came to Lethbridge, entering into partnership with W. Oliver in the lumber business. In 1904 he was elected member of the Town Council, and is also on the directorate of the Agricultural Society.



G. H. JOHNSTON

is a Peterboro' boy, and came West in 1882. A few months were spent in Brandon and the following nine years at Stonewall near Winnipeg. In 1891 he came to Lethbridge, and for six years was associated with the late J. H. Cavanah. After a year spent in California, he returned to Sunny Alberta, and was engaged successively by A. Macdonald & Co., the Co-op. and E. N. Higinbotham. In October, 1902, he opened business for himself and is now found supplying the public with a fine class of dry goods, gents furnishings, &c. Mr. Johnston has always taken a keen interest in anything connected with the welfare of the town, is an enthusiastic curler and supporter of all athletic games, and for many years has been choir master of Knox church, of which he is an active and willing worker.



FRITZ SICK,

brewer of "the beer that is making Lethbridge famous," is a native of Baden, Germany. In '83 he emigrated to the United States, and was employed in the large breweries of Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee and San Francisco. In '97, along with A. Mutz, he built the Fort Steele Brewery, afterwards disposing of his interest and coming to Lethbridge in 1901, when he started on the construction of the brewery here. The undertaking has grown steadily right along, and two years ago The Lethbridge Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd. was incorporated, with Mr. Sick at the head. He is a thorough practical man, a live member of the Board of Trade, and has served a term on the Town Council.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

W. HENDERSON,



a native of Scotland, came to Canada in '79, arriving in Winnipeg in '80. After building a hotel at Minnedosa, he travelled west and squatted at Elbow of the Saskatchewan. As the C.P.R. did not come that way he quit, and after building several bridges assisted in the erection of the Police Barracks at Macleod in '83. During the next two years he was engaged in construction work for the N.W. Coal & Navigation Co., and in '85 built the Lethbridge House here. Since then, in addition to contracting work, Mr. Henderson has built another hotel at Maple Creek; cottages at Banff, and is also interested in The Rocky Butte Ranching Co., and the Steam Laundry. He was amongst the promoters of the old Turf Assn. and Electric Light Co., an active member of the Board of Trade and for four years sat on the Town Council. The present fine hotel "The Lethbridge" attests to his skill and enterprise.



C. B. BOWMAN.

a native of Windsor, Nova Scotia, spent his early years in Halifax, coming to Lethbridge in 1889. Two years later he opened up a real estate and insurance office, and by his courtesy, urbanity and strict attention to business, soon established a lucrative connection. During his 17 years residence here he has been intimately connected with nearly every movement of importance, and probably no one in town is better posted on matters generally pertaining to the city. He was agent for the old Macleod Stage Line before railway connection was established west; for many years was secretary of Board of Trade and Agricultural Society. Was appointed Sec.-Treas. of Lethbridge in 1897, which position he still fills. Is a Notary-Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits; also Secretary to the Galt Hospital and School Board, and for many years has been closely associated with the work of St. Augustine's church.

F. W. DOWNER

left his home in Sussex, England, in 1886, for Montana, U.S.A., where he went into the hotel business. In 1897 he came to Lethbridge and entered into partnership with W. Henderson, which partnership still exists, although each have large individual interests. In addition to making "The Lethbridge" equal to any hotel in the West, new hotels were built at Swift Current and Maple Creek; cottages at Banff, the Henderson & Downer Block, besides several residences. Mr. Downer is also interested in the Steam Laundry. He is a thorough business man, shrewd, and quick to recognize and seize propitious opportunities; has abounding faith in the future of Lethbridge and takes an active interest in its affairs.



MANIFRED FREEMAN,

son of Samuel Black Freeman, Q.C., one of Hamilton's most prominent lawyers, was born in 1864, came to the Northwest in 1882, and took up a farm 150 miles west of Brandon. In 1885 he went into the mercantile business with the firm of Sherlock & Freeman, removing to Lethbridge in 1890 with the same firm. He was one of the original promoters of the Lethbridge Waterworks & Electric Light Co. in 1894, since which time he has continued to manage the affairs of the Co., and has supervised the construction of the entire plant. He is also interested to a greater or less extent in nearly all local enterprises, and as chairman of F.W. & L. committees on Council was untiring in his work in the interests of the city.



The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.



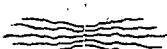
H. T. CHERRY

came west to Northern Alberta in 1891, commencing business in 1892. Has had a few years' experience in banking, and spent the last six years with Newton & Davidson, of Winnipeg, managing estates, the four last years in Lethbridge, as manager of the Co-op estate. Mr. Cherry has interests in other business concerns and is accounted one of Lethbridge's most capable business men. He has sat on the Town Council for one term. After seeing various portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, he thinks there is no place like Southern Alberta, and particularly Lethbridge.



E. J. HILL

senior partner of the firm of E. J. Hill & Co., is a native of Brussels, Huron Co., Ont. There are probably few men in Canada who have a more discriminating and artistic taste in dry goods—particularly fancy lines—than Mr. Hill. He has been connected with the business from his early years, having made his initiatory step in Toronto. He came here in 1893, and with the passing years has built up a sound profitable business. In addition to dry goods, clothing, house furnishings, boots and shoes, groceries, &c., a large stock of furniture is carried. Mr. Hill has always taken a live interest in town affairs, and has served on the School Board. In 1903, his son, E. B. Hill, was taken into partnership, under the firm name of E. J. Hill & Co.



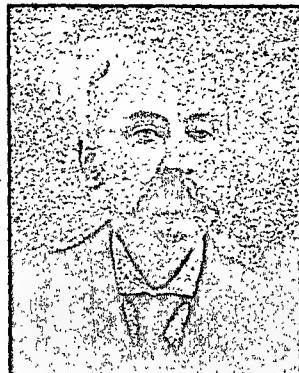
ROBERT SAGE,

a native of Perth, Scotland, came to Portage-la-Prairie in 1882, where he was engaged in book-keeping. In 1885 he came west to Medicine Hat, filling the position of book-keeper to Geo. McCuaig. In 1890 he came to Lethbridge and secured a position in the Colliery office. Last year he bought out G. W. Robinson & Co's business, which he continues to conduct. He is a clever penman, and the addresses presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Duke of York were engrossed by him. He has been continuously in the service of the Town Council for 12 years, first as Clerk, Assessor & Collector, then as Auditor. He is also an official auditor for the Alberta Government, and has been an active Free Mason since 1873.



M. E. ROY

is a native of Quebec, but emigrated to the States, where he remained for seven years. In '78 he arrived in Winnipeg, where he put in nine years, coming to Lethbridge in '87, and opening up a wholesale liquor store. He afterwards became proprietor of "The Queen's" hotel, but sold out to engage in horse ranching. Two years experience in this line, however, proved sufficient, and in 1904 he took over his present wholesale liquor business in the Henderson & Downer block. Besides serving one year on the Council, Mr. Roy has sat for five years on the Separate School Board.



The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

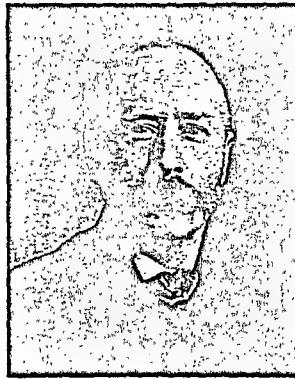
GEORGE ROGERS,

present Mayor of Lethbridge, was born at Lakesfield, Que., of which town his father filled the office of Mayor for 30 years. Mr. Rogers graduated with honors in natural science at McGill, and afterwards became Rector of St. Luke's, Montreal. In 1890 he became Rector of the English church at Brandon, Man., and one year later was appointed Supt. of Missions for Manitoba. Later he became Secretary of the Church for Manitoba and Provincial Treasurer, and was also made Canon of St. John's. In 1896 he went to Denver, Colo., where he was elected Principal of the Boys' College, and also made Canon of the Denver Cathedral. In 1902 Mr. Rogers came to Lethbridge and entered the lumber business, since which time he has been one of our most active citizens in pushing the interests of the town. He was also one of the promoters of the Taber Coal Company.



M. BARFORD

came to Canada from London, England, being engaged for several years with Tweed & Ewart, of Medicine Hat, and coming to Lethbridge in '88, to fill the position of bookkeeper in H. Bentley's general store. On incorporation of the business as a Company, Mr. Barford was assigned the position of managing director, and the present extent of the business and fine premises, are evidence that the choice was a wise one. It may safely be said of Mr. Barford that no man has worked harder and more consistently in the interests of the town, as Mayor, Councillor, and Chairman of the School Board, on both of which bodies he served conscientiously and with marked ability.



GEORGE HOUK,

one of the most widely known of the real "old timers", is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in '44, got the gold fever and struck California in '58. From Salt Lake City in '65, he drifted to Montana, and in '67 helped to build the old Fort Whoop-up, a few miles up the river from Lethbridge. In those days buffalo were more numerous than domestic cattle now are. In '76 and '77 he ran a freight train from Macleod to Fort Benton, Montana, for T. C. Powers Bros., taking out robes-and-pelties. From '80 to '82 he was sheriff of Fort Benton. Afterwards came again to Alberta and had charge of the Cochrane Ranch, 25 miles west of Calgary. In '86 he located on St. Mary's river and engaged in ranching and coal mining. In 1902 he bought out H. Taylor's wholesale liquor business, which he continues to conduct. Mr. Houk has always taken a keen interest in sports, being a well-known figure at race meetings, and an enthusiastic supporter of Baseball.



R. A. WRIGHT,
who comes of a family closely associated with the jewelry business for several generations back, has been in business here for the past eight years. Mr. Wright's father, five brothers and four uncles are all in the jewelry business in the West, and they are all doing a prosperous business. His grandfather and great-grandfather were manufacturing jewellers in England in their day. Mr. Wright was born in Chesley, Bruce Co., Ont., coming west to Brandon in '95, and to Lethbridge in '98. He carries one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of Jeweller's goods to be found in Alberta. In fact his stock of high grade goods would be a credit to any much larger place, but Mr. Wright is satisfied with his present business and says Lethbridge is good enough for him.

The Pioneer Newspaper.

THE NEWS is one of Lethbridge's oldest business concerns, having been established in 1885 by E. T. Saunders, who, for a couple of years previous had been associated with C. E. D. Wood in publishing "The Gazette" at Macleod—the first newspaper published in the Territories south of the Saskatchewan. THE News was printed on a small Army press—that had been used in the publication of the Gazette—brought into the country by way of the Missouri and Fort Benton, in Montana, and afterwards freighted by bull train to Macleod. Rapidity of production, however, did not count for much in those days, circulation naturally being small, and the Army press was fully able to cope with the situation for the time being.

The following year saw the installation of a Cottrell cylinder press, a Peerless platten press, and other machinery, making the plant one of the best in the Territories at that time. Horsepower was subsequently superseded successively by gas engine, steam engine, electric motor; and additions made to machinery and other equipment to keep well up with the growing demand of the business. The plant is now one of the most complete in the West, comprising a large Cottrell cylinder press, Babcock cylinder improved job press, Colt's Armoury press, "Monoline" type-setting machine, guillotine, double automatic-strike ruling machine, wire stitcher, perforator, electric motor, a large assortment of job type, and the innumerable sundries that go to make up a complete outfit capable of turning out all classes of work. The staff has increased from two to six, circulation has doubled during the past few years, and the paper is issued twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays.

In 1900, E. Hagell, a member of the staff of 10 years standing, was taken into partnership, and on completion of 20 years of publication, Mr. Saunders decided to retire, and the business passed into the hands of E. Hagell, by whom it was incorporated under the style of "The News Print Ltd."

The policy of the News has never been cramped by the limits of political creeds, the rights and interests of the West, and of Alberta in particular, always being strongly advocated irrespective of party considerations, and it is gratifying to know that many of the measures advocated in the past have since become accomplished facts.

The cuts in this issue are from photographs by our local photographers.



E. T. Saunders, and his dogs.

Shooting and Hunting.

THE attractions afforded by Lethbridge and District to the capitalist and agriculturist, by no means exhaust the list, and the sportsman will find the surrounding country equally prolific of opportunities for the employment of his skill and cunning. The diversified physical characteristics of Southern Alberta—prairie, foothills, lakes and mountains, within a comparatively small radius, makes it an ideal hunting ground, and sportsmen from other parts will find Lethbridge a most advantageous point from which to operate.

We will refer shortly to the shooting under the headings of big game, birds and fur bearing animals.

Of the big game, we have only the Prong-horn Antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*) in the immediate vicinity, and they are fairly plentiful 20 to 30 miles north and east of the town but are moving away from the settlement. The season for Antelope is six weeks, opening on the 1st day of October and closing November 14th of the same year.

Duck and Goose shooting opens on the 23rd August and expires May 4th the year following which allows a few days spring shooting. After the opening day in August the sportsman may rely on good shooting till the last week in November, and large bags can be made by a good shot, as the birds are very plentiful, including Mallard, Canvas Back, Red Head, Scaup, Pin Tail, Widgeon, Grey Duck, Butter Ball, and both green and blue wing Teal, Canada Goose, Lesser Grey Goose, Wavey and Snow geese.

Swan are frequent visitors to the district, and can often be bagged.

Sandpiper, Avocet, Long-bill Curlew, Golden Plover, are with us during summer and early fall, while good Snipe shooting can be had on the marshy lakes till they freeze up in the late fall.

Prairie Chicken, or more correctly, Sharp Tail Grouse, are in season from the 15th of September to the 14th of December but the shooting depends entirely on the weather. With an early flurry of snow they bunch into the river bottoms and are abundant, but failing the snow to drive them in, they remain scattered on the open prairie.

Jack Rabbits, or Northern Hare, are plentiful on the open prairie and coulees, and afford fair sport.

Cotton-tail or Rock Rabbits are also numerous on the river bottoms, but it is a keen eye and a quick hand that makes much of a bag on these little fellows, as they dodge from stump to driftwood thicket at such a rate that all one can see is a streak of grey.

An occasional Timber or Grey Wolf may be seen on the prairie, but fortunately for the stockman they are getting rare owing to the bounty for their hides.

Lynx are found at times, also an odd Black-tail Deer having drifted down the river from the foothills.



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After Game on Fifteen Mile Lake.

The City of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta.

Coyote, (that Ishmael of the North West) like the poor, is always with us, and though every man's hand, to say nothing of his dog and gun, is against him, he still thrives and affords some good sport for a skilled rifle shot, or a good pair of bounds.

Badger are still to be found, in some parts in numbers, while in the brush the peeled Poplars and Rose brush go to show that the Porcupine is still a resident.

Musk Rat are plentiful on the numerous small lakes to the south of us, and there are a few Mink to be found along the more secluded reaches of the river, while the Weasel or Ermine is often to be seen.



A Young Sportsman.

This about completes the list for the immediate district surrounding Lethbridge, but it must not be forgotten that it is a most advantageous centre to outfit for big game shooting in the foothills and the Rockies (which can be reached via the St. Mary's River Railway or the Canadian Pacific Railway) where Mountain Sheep, Big Horn Goat, Elk, Blacktail or Mule Deer, Whitetail Deer, Bear and other game may be found.

From non-residents the State exacts a general license fee of \$25, which allows the holder to take his legal number of both big game and birds. \$15 is the cost of license covering game birds only. A bona fide guest of a resident can, however, obtain a permit to shoot for five days for the sum of \$1 from any Game Guardian.

H. CASE

was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, but spent his early life in London. In '93 he came to Manitoba, and after putting in two and a half years, travelled by trail through Dakota and Montana, finally figuring that Canada was good enough for him, and striking Lethbridge in '96 opened up his present gunsmithing and taxidermy business. He is a mechanic of great skill and ingenuity and a keen sportsman.



H. WITHERS'

home was in Somerset, England. He came to Canada in '83, went through the Riel rebellion with troops from Ontario. Ultimately settling in Manitoba, he was engaged in farming and brick-making. He accompanied Mr. Case on his trek through the States and entered into partnership in the business here—under the style of H. Case & Co. He also is a keen sportsman.



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SUNNY SOUTHERN ALBERTA THE COLORADO OF CANADA.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company

has large areas of WINTER WHEAT LANDS for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

ATTRACTI^ON^S:

RICH SOIL, MILD CLIMATE,
GOOD MARKETS, GOOD RAILROAD FACILITIES,
CHEAP FUEL, ETC.

For maps, printed matter, and other information, address:

C. A. Magrath, Land Commissioner, Lethbridge, Alberta,

or

Osler, Hammond and Nanton, Winnipeg, Manitoba.